The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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BRITISH GOVERNMENT FEARS STRIKE

RICKERT'S A. F. OF L. UNION' REFUSES TO QUIT SCABBING ON AMALGAMATED UNION STRIKERS

The few strikebreakers of the International Tailoring Company, who are scabbing on the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, without exception are members of the United Garment Workers of America, the DAILY WORKER has learned.

The executives of the company, whose employes have been on strike for five weeks, when interviewed at their offices, 847 Jackson Boulevard, declared that reports that the United Garment Workers scabs had been withdrawn were false, and that the agreement between the A. F. of L. union and the International Tailoring Company is still in effect.

At the local offices of the United Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., the union official in charge, George C. Slater, declared that he is still supplying garment workers, when he can get them, to take the places of the strikers, and that the scabbery will continue.

When asked if he could reply to the charge that the "union" was scabbing on the Amalgamated strikers, Slater said, "We are a bona fide American Federation of Labor organization, and the Amalgamated is not."

Bosses' Letter Same as Pickets

The American Federation of Labor officials thus take the same position as the garment bosses. In a letter to a former customer, which has been turned over to the Amalgamated, the International says that the Amalgamated is "too radical," and that the A. F. of L. union will meet their terms.

Bosses Tell of A. F. of L. Support

The letter sent by the International Tailoring company to all its customers thruout the country, and signed by Ray Reeder, declares that the International has the support of William Green and the United Garment Workers in its effort to crack the strike. The letter is a plea for the customers to wait for orders, and an admission that no business is being done.

The bosses letter states in part:—"I think within a week to ten days

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE textile workers who have received the ten per cent wage cut in New England probably voted for Coolidge in order to insure prosperity to the country for the next four years. Now, the poor Dubbs are getting it, in the neck. Thousands of workers find their standard of living suddenly lowered without having a thing to say about it. Yet, those workers may be opposed to Communism and may even join the capitalists in hating Soviet Russia, where the workers have everything to say in how much they shall get of the fruits of industry.

* * *

THE young men were discussing their problems on a street corner a few days ago and as I was passing by them one was saying to the other, "The companies are paying bigger dividends than ever before, yet it is hard to get a job, and when you get a job, there isn't much money in it." The speaker wore a pair of overalls, and looked fit, not the type you meet slinking along the slave market on Madison, worn out in the struggle, demoralized and ready to kick in. The workers are thinking and talking just the same.

* * *

AND the capitalists will not be able to prevent them from acting when

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COMMUNIST PRINTERS IMPRISONED FOR LONG TERM BY SOFIA TERROR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, Bulgaria. (By Mail)—The case in a Sofia court in connection with the affair of an illegal Communist printing press, discovered at No. 30 Boulevard Dragoman has been heard. The sentences are as follows:

Stoitcho Vassilyeff, Traitcho Rostoff, Ivan Mandeff, were sentenced to 8 years strict detention and 270,000 leva fine for organizing an illegal printing press to serve the purpose of the Communist Party—and for printing illegal literature. The contents of the printing shop have been confiscated.

V. Tashkoff and Y. Kostadinoff were each sentenced to 4½ years strict imprisonment and 70,000 leva fine. Gatyu Ivanoff has been acquitted.

Appeal against sentence may be lodged with the higher constitutional court within a period of one month.

FARMERS OF U. S. MADE ONLY $649 IN PAST YEAR

Report Explodes Cal's "Prosperity" Bank

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The department of agriculture has made an analysis of the income of the farmers during this past year of much advertised prosperity. The statement starts out by saying that the gross income for the year ending June 30, 1925 was nearly a billion dollars larger than in the previous year and the net income was something like $725,000,000 larger.

But way down at the bottom of the report the analysist gets down to cases and shows what the net result to the individual farmer amounts to. "The average net income per operator, including all farmers, amounted to only $876 in 1924-25, compared with $764 the preceding year, and covers returns on the farmer's equity in his farm.

"If a conservative rate (4.5 per cent and what investor is content with that rate today) of return for the operators' net capital investment is deducted from the net income, the return for the operator's labor and management and for the labor of his family was only $649 in 1924-25, and $531 in 1923-24.

"The average wage for hired farm labor was $569 compared with the return of $649 for the labor of the farmer and his family."

GET READY FOR LABOR DEFENSE DAY, SEPT. 13TH

Many Cities Now Making Last Preparations

Many cities are already reported to have made definite preparations for local conferences and mass meetings on Sept. 13th, set aside as "Labor Defense Day." The cities are New York Chicago, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Binghampton, N. Y.

"Labor Defense Day" was designated by the newly founded, International Labor Defense, a non-partisan individual and collective membership organization for the defense of class war prisoners of all beliefs and affiliations. In the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 12th, local conferences will convene of representatives of labor organizations and branches of the I. L. D. formed in the meantime. City organizations or International Labor Defense will be composed at these conferences. In the evening of the same day mass meetings will be held at which all available labor speakers will be mobilized.

Chicago is the first to start branch organizations on the basis of individual members. Seven provisional branches have been set up and books and dues stamps, which cost ten cents per month, supplied to the applicants.

The major work of ILD will be to legally defend members of the labor movement proceeded against for their activity, to supply material aid and comfort to class-war prisoners and their families, and to demand the release of labor's prisoners of which there are 138 in America.

UNITED FRONT OF SILK WORKERS TELLS BOSSES TO SIGN BY AUGUST 1

PATERSON, N. J., July 28—Ribbon silk workers of Paterson, both in the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., and the Associated Silk Workers, independent, have notified employers that the 44-hour week guarantee and a guaranteed minimum of $36 a week, with varying piece work increases, must be granted by August 1. Failing an answer a strike is expected. The Associated conducted a long strike last summer and fail that forced most of the broad silk bosses to yield.

WINNIPEG—(FP)—No banker in Winnipeg will cash a dollar check on an outside bank for less than 25c commission, according to the experience of a Manitoba assemblyman. The money changers fleece the public to the limit.

PROFINTERN REQUESTS ALL ITS SECTIONS TO AID CHINESE WORKERS

MOSCOW, July 13.—(By Mail)—The Red International of Labor Unions has requested all its affiliated organizations and also the organizations and minorities sympathising with it, to take action in all trade unions for the mobilization of practical measures of assistance for the fighting working class of China.

They must see to it that the trade union bodies and where possible, the central committees of these bodies, declare their solidarity with the relief action of the International Workers Relief and carry out trade union help together with the International Workers Relief.

ANTHRACITE WAGE PARLEY DEADLOCKED

Coolidge Will Assist Bosses When Needed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—With a national hard coal strike threatened for September 1, and with both operators and miners' union officials apparently deadlocked. Talk of federal intervention came to the forefront again today.

Operators and miners representatives gathered here this morning to resume their joint committee conference, but surface indications were that there was little prospect of breaking the deadlock. It is understood, however, that President Coolidge is disinclined to interfere at once, being willing to break the strike, however, if the operators are not strong enough to defeat the miners.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, was to re-submit their demand for a small wage increase and the check-off system.

Hit Bus Firm

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 28.—The public utilities commission today ordered the Red Ball Transit company of Indianapolis, Ind., to show cause within five days why its permit for operation within Ohio should not be revoked.

Religious Clash in Michigan

ALMA, Mich., July 28.—A state police detachment was sent here today following anti-catholic demonstrations and an attempt by forty farmers, led by an anti-catholic preacher, to mob an editor for his editorial protests against the evangelistics activities in the neighborhood.

EUROPEAN CAPITALISM SHAKES BEFORE INTERNATIONAL UNITY OF ALL COAL MINERS' UNIONS

LONDON, July 28.—With the 1,200,000 British coal miners ready to down tools at midnight Friday, the British government trembles before a general strike unprecedented in European history. In fact all European capitalism is faced with rebellion of miners, as 74,000 miners struck today in the Saar Basin and the French miners threaten to walk out in the Nord and Pas de Calais departments.

Today, Herbert Smith, vice-president, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, are in Paris attending the meeting of the Miners' International, where they plan to obtain an agreement from the continental miners' representatives, to cut off at the source any coal shipments from the continent to the British Isles in case of strike. The outcome of the Paris meeting is yet unknown at this hour. It is chiefly the aim of the British miners to prevent the shipment of the 10,000,000 tons of coal now lying at the pit heads in the Ruhr.

German Miners Under League Rebel

The miners in the Saar Basin are making common cause with the French miners in demanding that their wages, paid in fast depreciating French francs, be revised to accord with the continually climbing cost of living. The Saar Basin is under the government of the league of nations and has an area of 742 squares miles and a population of 652,000.

The strike of the French miners in the Word and Pas de Calais, originally scheduled for Monday night, was postponed by the National Federation of Miners, while representatives confer with the ministry of labor.

Conference Wednesday

The main hope of British capitalism to avert the strike of the British miners lies in the conference due tomorrow between the owners and miners at the instance of the government, Premier Baldwin having finally decided to intervene to stop the strike if possible.

It is understood that the mine owners are already backing up on their previous determination to cancel the agreement on August 1 in their effort to force a wage cut and longer hours of labor. The Baldwin cabinet is also meeting today to consider its action and the king is in hourly communica-

(Continued on Page 2.)

RAID OFFICES OF COMMUNIST PARTY IN PARIS

Painleve Gives Order to Steal Literature

PARIS, France, July 28.—The police have raided the headquarters of the Communist Party, damaging the contents, and confiscating literature. The police conducted the attack upon orders given by Premier Painleve.

Among the literature taken were postcards showing French officers standing beside a table on which were the decapitated heads of Rifians. The cards contained the inscription, "French civilization in Morocco—12,000 killed and four billion francs wasted. Workers and farmers gave all that—see what for."

Along the French front airplanes alone are active, the French not having begun their much heralded offensive.

Marshal Petain will leave for Paris soon.

THE SHANGHAI STRIKE EVENTS TOLD BY A NEUTRAL OBSERVER; AN APPEAL TO U. S. UNIONISTS

By HARRY F. WARD

SHANGHAI—(By Mail.)—The Shnaghai strike will stand out in labor history. It began because the police fired 44 shots into an unarmed crowd May 30. Now after three weeks it is still going strong. The unique thing about the strike is that the merchants and bankers are in it. To tie up banks and shops for the three weeks as tight as tho it were a national holiday is something of record.

American Imperialism Present.

Shanghai is one of the great ports of the world. It is composed of three separately governed cities which run into each other so that sometimes the two sides of a street are under different authorities. There is the native

(Continued on page 5.)

SHANGHAI STRIKERS CALLING A GENERAL CONFERENCE AUGUST 1

MOSCOW, July 13.—(By Mail.)—Recently the situation in Shanghai has become intensified. On July 10 the English police fired into a demonstration of students. One student was killed and ten wounded. In the working class quarters of Shanghai the foreign police has been considerably strengthened The French police have fired upon workers who attempted to prevent the loading of a steamer by strikebreakers.

The strike committee intends to hold a general Chinese conference of workers, students, businessmen and peasants for August 1 in order to centralize the protest movement and to control the Chinese government in its negotiations with the foreign powers.

The Industrial Work of the Workers (Communist) Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

1. **The State of the Unions.**—The trade union movement continues to pass thru the crisis in morale and membership which developed in the course of the tremendous industrial struggles from 1919 to 1923. These struggles, taken as a whole, constituted the greatest defeat ever suffered by the trade unions in the history of the American labor movement. Beginning in 1919, the employers waged a relentless warfare against the unions, striving to take from them the concessions they had won during the war period and to break up their organizations. The struggle extended into practically every industry, and everywhere the unions suffered greater or lesser defeats. This was the case in the steel, meat-packing, textile, shoe, railroad, printing, mining, clothing, metal industries, etc. **In consequence the organizations have lost tremendously in membership.** In 1920 the A. F. of L. totalled 4,075,000 members, but in November, 1924, it had fallen to 2,865,979. In several industries the unions have been virtually wiped out altogether. Only the organizations of highly skilled craftsmen and workers occupying key positions in the building, printing and railroad industries have been able to maintain themselves without serious losses. During this period the independent unions have all also suffered heavily, case in point being the I. W. W., which dropped from 35,000 in 1922 to approximately 15,000 at the present time. The whole labor movement, which has not yet recovered from the great blow of the employers, is still slowly on the retreat. Its morale is at a low ebb.

An important factor preventing the recovery of the trade unions is the heavy unemployment which has prevailed with but slight periods of relief since 1921. At the present time unemployment is particularly seen in the coal, clothing, textile, iron and steel industries.

In the unionized bituminous fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the situation is greatly worsened by a shift in production from these fields to the unorganized territories in West Virginia. The employers are on the offensive all along the line. They are taking advantage of the situation by driving ahead with their "open shop" movement, one pronounced manifestion of which is the establishment of company unions in hundreds of plants and industries. They are also forcing wage cuts in many industries. The textile industry has just passed thru an extensive wage-cutting campaign and a similar one is now threatening the shoe industry. The anthracite bosses are threatening a wage cut, likewise the steel magnates. The clothing industry has also suffered wage cuts. Only in the building trades and among the more skilled railroad workers have the unions been able to secure even slight wage advances. The past year has been marked by fewer strikes than any year for several years.

In the face of this persistent crisis the bureaucracy has stubbornly refused to adopt the measures necessary to pull together again the forces of labor and to bring them into an offensive against the empolyers. Amalgamation, a Labor Party, and a general militant policy, have been repudiated overwhelmingly by the bureaucracy. The latter turns its attention more than ever to the development of its policy of class collaboration and surrender to the employers. The high tide of this movement was reached at the El Paso Convention of the A. F of L., where the central points of policy dealt with the development of labor banks, the B. & O. Plan, workers' insurance, and similar schemes. Within the past few months the new president of the A. F. of L., Green, has announced a general organization campaign to recruit the diminished strenght of the unions in the various big industrial centers. But this scheme, never seriously intended, will not materialize into anything concrete. It is already going the way of such plans in the A. F. of L., by being sabotaged to death.

2. **The State of the Left Wing in the Unions.**—The left-wing movement is at present operating under great difficulties in the trade unions. The ferocious attacks by the bureaucracy thru expulsions, blacklistings, etc., have in most unions driven the Trade Union Educational League underground, which has rendered its work exceedingly hard. Besides, many valuable connections with progressive elements in the unions have been lost in the last two years thru the Labor Party splits (which were forced by the weakness and treachery of the progressive leadership), and thru the growth and development of the LaFollette movement, which the left-wing sharply opposed. In the bitter fight that has gone on between the bureaucracy and the left-wing, the progressives in the middle have become demoralized and disorganized and have to a considerable extent fallen under the control of the reactionary bureaucracy. The rank and file of the unions have lost much in morale by the many defeats in strikes and by the poisonous campaigns of class collaboration constantly carried on by the officialdom of the unions. But among them there is a smoldering discontent, and wherever the left-wing can break thru the opposition of the bureaucracy and crystallize this discontent into definite movements, the masses rally in bitter struggles against their misleaders and against the employers directly. In the Carpenters' Union election, the T. U. E. L. militants developed a powerful opposition to the Hutcheson machine. Likewise in the Machinists' Union against the Johnston administration. The election in the Miners' Union, where Voyzey polled 66,000 against Lewis' 134,000, according to the official figures (in truth he was in all probability elected) was another demonstration of mass support to left-wing leadership. The latest manifestations of the left-wing's successful rallying of the masses against the bureaucratic officialdom in spite of a maze of difficulties, is the present upheaval in the needle trades unions. Altho bitterly persecuted in the unions and driven underground in many organizations, the T. U. E. L. militants have been able in many cases to smash thru the official opposition and to swing great masses behind them and their demands.

3. **State of the Progressive Bloc.** In the trade unions there are many elements, so-called progressives, who are not advanced enough ideologcially to join directly to our Party or the Trade Union Educational League. These are the elements out of which shall be constructed the "progressive" opposition bloc against the ultra-reactionaries now controlling the bulk of the unions. At the present time these progressive elements are without definite leadership, organizations and policies. In 1921-22, the organization of the Trade Union Committee for the Relief of the Russian Famine was an expression of this tendency, in the face of Gompers' opposition. In the A. F. of L. convention they also secured a degree of organization in 1923-24 around the slogan of the Recognition of Soviet Russia and in the Trade Union Committee for the Establishment of Trade Relations With and Recognition of Soviet Russia. The C. P. P. A., which was an outgrowth of the general movement for the political organization of the workers independent of the two old parties was also, in its earlier stages, a definite organization of the progressive elements against the Gompers' machine. All these movements, however, have been greatly weakened. The progressives are, for the most part, completely demoralized and are being used as tools by the reactionary bureaucracy against the left-wing.

Main Tasks of the Party in the Trade Unions.

THE main tasks of the Party in the trade unions are:

1. The revolutionizing of the existing unions thru strengthening and organizing the left-wing in the unions by bringing all the proletarian elements of the Party into the unions, by the organization of trade union fractions, the building up of the T. U. E. L. and the stimulation of the organization of the progressive opposition bloc.

2. The organization of the unorganized by the strengthening of the existing organizations, the creation of new unions in industries where none exist, the building of shop committees and the utilization of the shop nuclei as points for inaugurating campaigns to organize the unorganized.

3. The unification of the trade union movement by the stimulation of the campaign to amalgamate the craft unions into industrial organizations.

The Party Organization for Trade Union Work.

THE Party organization for the carrying on of the trade union work is still in a primitive and undeveloped state. Considerable improvement has been made during the past year or so. The Industrial Department has been definitely organized. The District Organizers are submitting regular monthly reports and are devoting more and more attention to the work in the trade unions in their respective localities. But only a start has been made. Our system of Party fractions in the unions is still weak and scattering. The Trade Union Educational League groups exist only in the more important industrial centers. This situation must be remedied, and for this purpose a whole series of organizational measures are necessary. We must look forward to the creation of effective fractions and T. U. E. L. groups in all unions and in all industrial centers.

Necessary Organizational Measures.

WHILE putting into effect the following organizational measures and in carrying out the trade union program of the Party generally, a constant campaign must be prosecuted to awaken the membership to the vital importance of winning over the masses of workers now organized in the trade unions. Anly tendency to consider work in the trade unions as in some way secondary or unimportant must be ruthlessly liquidated. Likewise all tendencies such as to consider party work in the trade unions a function of a specially selected section of our Party or the labeling of Party activities in the trade unions as syndicalistic must be vigorously fought against. Because of an insufficient understanding of its importance, the trade union work has often suffered in the factional fighting in the Party.

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW EVOLUTION CASE PROMISES PYROTECHNICS

Daring Treasury Clerk May Lose His Job

WASHINGTON, July 28—Washington's evolution case assumed a national aspect today.

Reiterating his intention to "fight to a finish," Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk who filed the suit, announced that a dozen leading scientists and educators from all over the country were prepared to testify in his behalf that evolution was taught as a fact and not merely as a theory in Washington schools.

Wittner's suit is based principally on the charge that the theory that man descended from a lower order of animals constitutes disrespect to the bible.

The names of the scientists Wittner guarded with secrecy, imposed on him by his attorneys.

"When granted a hearing, I will have an imposing array of nationally known scientists to back me up," said Wittner.

Ask For Dismissal.

But it developed that Wittner may not get his hearing. When the suit comes up before Justice Siddons in the district of Columbia supreme court tomorrow, the government attorneys handling the defense will ask for its prompt dismissal on technical grounds. They will not attack the constitutionality of the legislative "rider" to the district appropriation bill, which Wittner is attacking, and they will seek, if possible, to avoid a hearing on what constitutes "disrespect to the holy bible" in the curriculum of Washington schools.

The defense expressed confidence that the court would grant its request, particularly because the supreme court has held that a taxpayer who has no material personal interest cannot enjoin public funds. Wittner would stop salaries of Washington science teachers.

If the suit is thrown out on technicalities, Wittner declared he would file another petition in an acceptable legal form and continue the battle "to take religion out of the schools of the country."

* * *

WASHINGTON, July 28—Asserting that "disrespect to the holy bible" is not being taught in Washington schools, District of Columbia legal officers today filed a motion to dismiss the evolution suits instigated by Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk.

The suit was assailed chiefly on technical grounds, the principal contention being that Wittner has no rights before the district supreme court as he is without material personal interest in the case.

The filing of the dismissal motion took Washington by surprise as it had been expected such a move would be postponed until tomorrow, the last day set by Justice Siddons to receive the answer of the defense to Wittner's petition asking that salaries of Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, and W. P. Hay, head of the biology department, be stopped because capital children were being taught disrespect to the bible thru the teaching of natural science.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)

the inevitable tendency of capitalism to grasp for more and more profit, throws millions of American workers permanently on the sidewalk, as has happened in England. The owners of the textile mills that cut the wages of their slaves ten per cent have nothing to worry about. Perhaps they are over in Buckingham palace waiting to kiss the king's hand or to take a drink of his champagne out of golden vessels. Wherever they may be, they are not producing wealth, but wasting it.

* * *

THE foreign expert on the Milwaukee Leader accuses the Communists of inconsistency, because they opposed the Dawes plan for Germany while they demanded loans for Soviet Russia. Only a social democrat would see anything inconsistent in this. The Leader editor cannot see what the British trade union delegation saw at a glance, namely, that Russia is ruled by the workers and not by the capitalists. Loans granted to Russia will go towards the building of industry for the use of the producers, while loans granted to Germany under the Dawes plan or to any other country, go to stabilize capitalist economy and crush the workers. The Dawes plan helped to enslave the German workers. This the German wage slaves will readily admit.

* * *

SOVIET RUSSIA is getting along very well without loans, tho had she been able to secure them, the process of reconstruction would be accelerated. Russia is not so very anxious for loans now. A big Berlin bank has put up a guarantee of $1,500,000 for the export of Russian sugar. The workers' republic is ready to buy several million dollars worth of machinery in England, and Chamberlain does not know whether to bite his tongue off or not, for his threats of war. Nothing succeeds like success. Even the leaders of the reformist unions of France and Belgium who were bitter foes of the Soviet Union had their eyes opened by a visit to that country. They went to scoff and returned praying, that their own countries would follow Russia's example.

WHO has not heard about Armenia? What Belgium was to the Allies Armenia was to the Greeks. The capitalists of the world have been using Armenia as a blanket to cover their crimes. They were out to save the soul of Armenia from the terrible Turks and the Bolshevik Russians. We don't know what is taking place in Turkish Armenia, but an English woman nominated by the British government to serve as joint secretary of the Armenian Fund, declares that "Moscow has saved Russian Armenia." Her interview to The Daily Herald will be found in another section of this paper.

* * *

PEOPLE are still babbling about the League of Nations and even political wise acres are thundering against foreign entanglement as if the United States were not up to its ears, not only in Europe but in every other part of the world. It was American finance together with the American government that brought pressure to bear on Germany in favor of the security pact, which provided for entrance into the League of Nations. The bankers put over the Dawes plan without the sanction of congress even tho the power and influence of the administration was behind it. The bankers are running things in this country so boldly that they no longer try to hide the fact.

COUNT Ilya Tolstoy, degenerate son of the great novelist whose writings are being published by the Soviet government for distribution among the peasantry whom he loved, spoke recently before a gang of bankers in Glacier Park, and ruled the Bolshevik outside the pale of civilization, at the same time predicting their speedy demise. After dwelling on the atrocities committed by the Bolsheviki and applying the rod of castigation to the hide of the proletariat, the count expressed his fear lest the people when overthrowing the Bolsheviki should massacre them. Thanks for small mercies Mr. Count of no account.

RICKERT'S A. F. OF L. "UNION" REFUSES TO QUIT SCABBING ON AMALGAMATED UNION STRIKERS

(Continued from page 1)

we'll be nearly back to our normal schedule."

"What's the trouble? Our agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America expired May 1st, and they insisted that we sign a new one."

"We're Glad To Be With Them"

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are not, and never have been, recognized by the American Federation of Labor (this is written in capital letters). As a matter of fact, perhaps you read it in the papers, William Green refused to sit on the same stand with Sidney Hillman. Mr. Green is president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

"From now on we are operating with the United Garment Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It's an entirely different organization; WE'RE GLAD TO BE WITH THEM, and you'll be glad that we are with them, because you'll get better service all along the line."

"We Need Time"

"Explain things to your customers and give us a few extra days, THAT WE NEED until we have them on the run good and plenty. Explain things to your customers and send us your business. We'll take darn good care of it.

(Signed) **Ray Reeder,**

International Tailoring company."

A dispatch from New York stating that the A. F. of L. union had withdrawn its scabs, was no doubt circulated to enable William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to hide the scabbery of the United Garment Workers, of which Thomas A. Rickert, vice-president of the A. F. of L. is president.

Green Still for Scabbery

The dispatch state, "The Chicago strike against the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor combine is reported in good shape, with the company discontinuing the use of the United Garment Workers label."

Green has not changed his position since he wrote the Chicago Federation of Labor that the Amalgamated was a "dual" organization and he would not take action against the Rickert scabs.

Rickert Agreement in Court

The International company has presented a copy of the A. F. of L. union's agreement as evidence against the Amalgamated in their effort to secure an injunction restraining the strikers from picketing. Yesterday the high priced attorneys for the firm began their fifth day of argument before Judge Hugo Pam, room 941 county building. They said they would conclude today, when William A. Cunnea, will take up the case for the strikers.

Police violence has temporarily abated, no arrests being made yesterday. Many sluggers and police are kept on the picket line at 847 W. Jackson Blvd., but they have failed in their attempt to intimidate the strikers.

* * *

Many Strikes In New York

NEW YORK, July 28.—Strikes continue in the New York clothing industry, with fifteen more walkouts called by the Amalgamated to unionize shops previously unorganized and to enforce union standards in delinquent shops. Six of the 18 strikes previously called have been settled with victories for the union.

The Amalgamated has gone into the capitalist courts and has applied to supreme court Judge Churchill for an injunction restraining the International Tailoring company, from attempting to "injure, disrupt break up, interfere with and destroy the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union."

Nothing From Employers Court

Earlier in the week the International got out a temporary restraining order against the Amalgamated, and it is now seeking to have this made permanent. Of course, the Amalgamated can expect no aid from a court the chief purpose of which is to uphold the employers and the capitalist system.

U. S. Envoy Dies In Japan

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Unofficial reports reached the state department today that Edgar A. Bancroft, American ambassador to Japan, is dead.

The state department was without confirmation of the reports.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS FIGHT LIKE HEROES

While Officials Play Traitor to Union

(By. Worker Correspondent.)

SHINNSTON, W. Va.—For the last thre months I have been looking for work, but I can't find anything except scab mines. They are working every day.

Just the other day I went to Morgantown section around Scott's Run. I heard Gilbert Davis was to resume operations on union basis, but when I got there I learned different. The miners went to work and did not know whether they were going to receive the Baltimore contract.

When the miners went in the company succeeded to load three railroad cars mut when the miners heard that the company wanted to establish a company union they all at once walked out in a body. The miners are 100 per cent on strike.

I succeeded in bumming my way from Shinnston to Morgantown. But was disappointed after I got there. The boys told me they are out for the Baltimore agreement and nothing else. So, naturally, I had to come back home, back on picket line the next morning at Owings, W. Va.

George Dorsey, former member of the U. M. W. of A. is now going in the mines scabbing for the Consolidation Coal company. I suppose they got tired of paying him for yellow dogging for them. So George, rather than quit, went scabbing where he is protected by the state police.

We have an Italian scabbing here at Owings, but it is understood that if he don't work, he would go to jail on account of peddling moonshine. So while he is scabbing for the Consolidation Coal company he is O. K. otherwise he would have to serve two years in prison.

Our former board member of Sub District No. 4 got his leg smashed a little, but as usual he is out every morning in the company store. His name is John Kostelac and everybody knows that bird.

EUROPE SHAKES AT COAL MINERS' STRIKE THREAT

(Continued from page 1)

tion with Premier Baldwin thru Lord Stamfordham, the king's private secretary.

All Unions Meet Thursday

Thursday, all the executives of the trade union movement of Great Britain will meet to discuss the aid to be given the miners in event of a strike.

The Transport Workers' Union and the Railwaymen have already pledged not to move coal by rail or water during the miners' strike. Speaking here yesterday, J. Bromely, labor member of parliament, alluded to the demands of the railway companies for a five per cent wage cut. He insisted that such demands be resisted to the uttermost, that the railwaymen and the miners were both involved and each must stand by the other against the greed of capitalism.

Big Profits—Cramp Talks Rail Action

Stephen Walsh, a member of the former Labor cabinet, speaking at Wigan, told how the operators' own figures show that they had made an average profit of $80,000,000 each year since the 1921 lockout, yet pretended to be too poor to pay the present low wage scale.

C. T. Cramp, secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, declared that the matter might not end with the rail and transport workers merely refusing to move coal. If men were suspended or blacklisted for refusal to handle coal, all of the railwaymen would be ordered out.

Fascism Ousts Chicago Tribune Writer But it Doesn't Mean Anything

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the fascist government of Italy ousts George Seldes, the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, because Mussolini rule feels hurt at some of the news he has cabled to the United States.

The Tribune settles the matter in a wire to its Washington bureau that will be presented to the Italian ambassador declaring, "We don't care to stand on Seldes and will be willing to send another one of our experienced correspondents in his place, but not if he is subject to censorship."

Another correspondent will be sent. He will be a little more tender with the Mussolini government, meekly submitting a little more to its wishes, and all will be well. The Tribune has no differences with Italian fascist rule. They are birds of a feather. But even the Tribune gets a correspondent that occasionally wants to send out some of the news as it really happens. Its weeding out process, against these writers, is therefore a continuous one. What has happened to Seldes is not an isolated case.

* * * *

It is interesting to note that the American ambassador to Rome, Henry P. Fletcher, is an agent in aiding the Mussolini government to suppress news hostile to it. It was to Fletcher that the fascist foreign office turned when it wanted to get Seldes, because Seldes was presenting in his dispatches to the United States the views of the political antagonists of the dictator. Not the views of the Italian Communists, to be sure, but simply those of the bourgeois opposition.

It develops that the correspondents in Italy of the Associated Press and of the New York Times are both Italian subjects. These two most important sources of American information on Italian developments are therefore directly under the thumb of Mussolini. Neither one dared sign a meek protest to Under Secretary Grandi of the fascist foreign office, protesting against Seldes' expulsion. It can thus readily be seen how this news is badly tainted at the source.

* * * *

The Italian correspondent of the DAILY WORKER, more than a year ago, was evicted from Italy. He was seized, escorted to the border and put out of the country. He was given no notice. Fascism wanted to get rid of him, for he spoke for a class that is directly hostile to, and seeks the overthrow of Mussolini rule. So it acted quickly, once the decision was made. Since then no correspondent of the DAILY WORKER has been able to function openly under the fascist dictatorship. That is the difference between the DAILY WORKER and the Tribune, that openly espouses the social system that fascism champions.

* * * *

The Tribune tries to cajole Mussolini with the threat that it is "getting more interesting news on Russia than any other newspaper with a correspondent accredited there." It infers that it is not compelled to have a correspondent in a country to get "the news." This is quite right. The Tribune can, and it does manufacture news about the Union of Soviet Republics in its own office. It wouldn't print the facts if it had them. At first blush the editor would say that the facts about the economic reconstruction in the Soviet Union are not interesting. The readers of the Tribune want something thrilling, riots, counter-revolutions, bloodshed; but the facts about conditions in the Workers' Republics do not yield such thrillers.

* * * *

Only the DAILY WORKER publishes the facts about Soviet Rule. It alone gave space to the encouraging report of the Franco-Belgian trade union delegation, published yesterday, not only about conditions in the Soviet Union, but also about the struggle for world trade union unity. That news came slowly, by mail. But news is anything interesting that has not been published before, and the American working class receives it exclusively thru its own paper, the DAILY WORKER, while the high-priced correspondents, with unlimited expense accounts and the cable at their elbows, continue to send piffle and prevarication as it suits them.

Mussolini isn't worried that the Tribune will continue at all times to attack proletarian rule in the Soviet Union. Mussolini also doesn't worry that the Tribune will send another correspondent to Rome suitable to the purposes of the fascist dictatorship, and the incident of the expulsion of Seldes will be quickly forgotten. In the language of the Tribune's own comics, its little friction with Mussolini "doesn't mean anything."

CROUCH IS HURT, OFFICERS HOLD UP TREATMENT

Communist Waits Hours for Army Doctor

By WALTER M. TRUMBULL.

FORT SHAFTER GUARD HOUSE, Honolulu, Hawaii—The stupidity and lack of logic used by imperialist officers and their subordinates in the capitalist United States army is about unbelievable. Soldiers in the army see examples of this stupidity every day.

In the army if a man is ill he reports to the first sergeant of his company on battery and the sergeant places the man's name in the sick report book. In the guard house the provost sergeant or the sergeant of the guard has this duty. The sick report book is sent to the dispensary at seven o'clock and the prisoners who are ill report for treatment after completing the morning work at eleven o'clock.

Stone Falls on Crouch.

It happened that Comrade Paul Crouch was injured while working on the stone pile at the quarry. A rock weighing between fifty and seventy-five pounds fell on his foot. The accident occurred at about eleven o'clock in the morning, just before time to stop work for the noon hour.

Comrade Crouch reported to the dispensary for medical treatment but because he had not had his name placed in the sick report book he was refused treatment. He was notified that he would have to walk to the guard house, a ten minutes walk, have his name placed in the book and come back for treatment.

Injured Untreated.

Upon reaching the guard house Comrade Crouch was informed by the officer of the day that he would have to wait until one o'clock before he would be permitted to report for treatment. At one o'clock he was told that he would have to wait until the following day.

Lt. Kreuter and Sergeant Gaddy, the prison officer and the provost sergeant, have given orders to sentries prohibiting a man from reporting for treatment unless he has been enrolled in the sick report book.

It amounts to this: A man must be possessed of supernatnural powers and must be able to tell at six thirty a. m. that he is going to be injured in the course of his work, have his name placed in the book and thus be able to obtain medical treatment that same day. Otherwise wait until the following day for relief. Does it sound logical?

Medical Attention A Joke.

This is the formula, however, that must be complied with if one wants medical treatment while in the guard house. Furthermore, it is the formula laid down by men from West Point —Men who have been called the "Pride of America."

Crouch returned the next morning with his name on the sick report book. "A very bad foot." This from the doctor. He ordered that Crouch be kept in quarters. Crouch had already worked two half days with the injured foot, and then when the authorities finally condescended to give him attention, he was told that he had a bad foot. "The best of medical attention!"

Thus it is with men in the service. They are not allowed to know or do anything for their own comfort. They must await the pleasure of their superiors even tho these superiors have nothing more to do than a round of golf.

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

Russia Today

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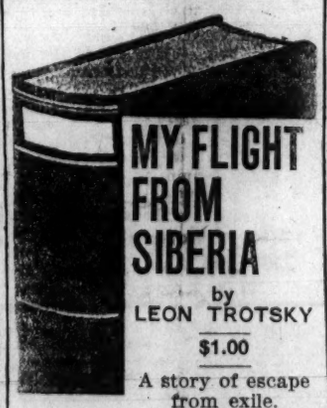

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BIBLE FOE IN TREASURY MAY LOSE HIS JOB

Wittner Did No Want "Help from God."

WASHINGTON, July 28—The publicity which Loren H. Wittner has received since he started his anti-bible controversy in the district courts may cause him to lose his government job.

It was revealed today that Wittner, who admits he is an atheist, struck out with a pen the words, "swear," and "so help me god" from the oaths which he took at three separate times in the government service.

The solicitor of the treasury department, who is an official of the department of justice, has been asked to rule on the question of whether or not Wittner is legally an employe of the government since he failed to make the required oath.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 28—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 3-16; cable 4.85 9-16. France, franc, demand 4.72¼; cable 4.72¾. Belgium, franc, demand 4.62; cable 4.62½. Italy, lira, demand 3.67¾; cable 3.68. Sweden, krone, demand 26.83½; cable 26.86½. Norway, krone, demand 18.36; cable 18.38. Denmark, krone, demand 22.73; cable 22.75. Germany, no quote. Shanghai, tael, 78½; cable, no quote.

OMAHA LOSES ACTIVE COMRADE

OMAHA, Nebr., July 28.—Comrade Arthur P. Kramer, a young and active member of the Omaha English branch of the Workers Party, died at Mercy Hospital in Council Bluffs, Ia., from tuberculosis. He was stricken with paralysis about a week before he died. Comrade Kramer attended the Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention, also the St. Paul convention. He was active in the local labor movement, a member of the Railway Clerks' Union, and had been delegate to the central body where he had put forward a few measures taken from the left wing program. He was a student, becoming a recognized leader in the unions; of a cheerful disposition, had many friends and his influence had already made its mark. He was about 24 years of age and had been a member of the Workers Party for over two years, or since our English branch was organized.

Freight Hits Work Train.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 28—Three men were injured early today when a Chicago and Alton work train carrying 200 laborers crashed into a string of freight cars on a siding near Bierd Crossing. An open switch was blamed for the wreck.

Those hurt were: Joe Novak, chest injuries.

Jess Sones, fractured collar bone.

Victor Chism, badly bruised about body.

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THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the

Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T.U.E.L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrowal of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

GARMENT BOSSES CALL IN LABOR HATING CROWE TO DO DIRTY WORK AGAINST AMALGAMATED STRIKERS

The bosses of the International and J. L. Taylor Clothing companies, not satisfied with the brutalities practised by the city police force and their hired sluggers, have called o nState's Attorney Robert E. Crowe for assistance in the attempt to establish a non-union shop by terrorizing the Amalgamated strikers.

Crowe, ever ready to help in any fight against organized labor sent a detective from his private force to the plant of the International Tailoring company. It is understood that an assistant states attorney is "investigating" charges that union pickets are assaulting scabs.

When one of the striker asked the beefy and brutal looking detective from Crowe's office who he was and why he was bustling about yelling and trying to frighten the pickets he was told that "I'm from Crowe's office. I'm here to see that the law is not broken. These fellows will have to move on and keep moving."

He refused to give his name and said he was there to investigate charges that the unionists have been assaulting scabs. When the striker offered to secure evidence for him that it was not the unionists who were being assaulted the gent who represents the might and majesty of Mr. Crowe swore roundly and denounced the striker as a liar.

When it was pointed out to him that he was supposed to be attempting to find out the truth about the assault charges he grew red and bellowed, "Move on. Get the hell out of here before I run you in. You can't tell me my business. I know what I'm doing. Get the hell out of here."

Efforts will be made to find from states attorney Crowe information as to who asked him to send his private thugs to the scene of the strike and to find if he is honest in his efforts to get at the truth about the sluggings that have occured at the International and Taylor plants.

If Crowe is as anxious to punish those who have beaten up unoin ists as he has been in the past to help frame and railroad to jail members of working class organizations he will find the strikers ready to help him.

He can have his detective investigate the assault committed on a striker by officer No. 4011 if he is not a tool of the bosses in this strike as he was in the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

SCAB HAT FIRM BEGS JUDGE FOR ANTI-UNION AID

Tries in Vain to Run Away from Union

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—F. Berg & Co. big open shop hatters, at Norwalk, Conn., admit they are whipped by the United Hatters' Union, unless Judge John J. Walsh of the court of common pleas makes permanent a temporary injunction he granted against picketing. Hearings are being held, with David Fitzgerald, mayor of New Haven, acting as counsel for the union.

The Berg firm moved to Norwalk last May from Orange, N. J., with the announcement they were out for lower costs and would never do business again with the union The firm had been in business in Orange for 60 years and the transfer of its plant put a large percentage of the hatters of Orange on the unemployed list and struck a blow at the union.

But the union followed the shop and when the plant opened its doors in Norwalk union agents told Berg he would have to sign up. "You have not a chance." replied Charles Berg, rebuffing them.

But union pickets began to be so effective that Berg's non-union hands quit in batches and the company, in its petition to the judge bewails the "complete ruin" that is ahead. There will be no ruin but uninterrupted production if the firm signs up, says the union. Otherwise the fight will go on. The union had experience with injunctions in Orange, where the Bergs, in former efforts to go open shop, tried these writs in vain.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

Bookkeepers' Union Officials Imitate Pogroms by Sigman

NEW YORK.—The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union in New York is very small. The greatest part of its members are employed in union local offices, radical papers and charity institutions. A very small percentage is employed in business offices and only five bank employes. The bankers and office managers' of New York hate to see their offices organized and the officers do not possess the nerve and ability to fight hard enough. They held few meetings in the lower Broadway section, but a policeman told the president that he does not approve such meetings and the meetings were stopped. The members kept on demanding of the officers some work and they had to do something to increase the membership. So they decided to gain the sympathy of the bankers and businessmen by cleaning the union of "Communists," real or supposed to be Communists. As a rule there will always be Communists found in a union, when the officers want to show their loyalty to the capitalists.

The officers of the B. S. and A. U. picked out George Primaw, a very active member of the union, who had the nerve to criticize the president's inactivity and suggest some ways of organization. They brought charges against him that he is a member of the Workers Party and therefore a member of the T. U. E. L. Primow is in the union long enough, but they never brought charges against him. A trial committee was appointed to try Primow. The majority of the trial committee, under the influence of Organizer Freina denied Primow a fair hearing.

The minority of the trial committee, Chernow and Cooper, appealed to the trial committee for a fair trial, so that no one could accuse the Bookkeepers' Union in unfairness to the members. The trial committee, i. e., the majority refused to listen to the appeal.

As the constitution of the union provides the case was put to the membership and the minority of the trial committee appealed to the membership for a fair trial. Kitzes also took the floor to demand a fair trial for Primow. The leading "LaFollette socialists" defended the position of the majority, trying to quote W. Z. Foster and Lenin, and they certainly showed their complete ignorance. Their appeal did not do much good to them as the vote was 16 to expell Primow against 13. By the way, there are about 900 members in the union. Such a close vote did not please the officers of the union and the socialist lights in the union at once decided that Cooper, Chernow and Kitzes are Communists and must be expelled at once.

"Brother" Steinberger, the leading ignoramus of the S. P. and the most inactive member in the union, brot the charges. The charges are vague but the desire to get rid of the Communists is visible. Let the bankers know that the Bookkeepers' Union is also a respectible organization and there is no danger to let they boys join it. The B. S. and A. U. will be placed on the list of the "reliable" unions very soon.

Bakers Care for their Own.

SEATTLE—(FP)—All unemployed members and their families in Locals 9 and 227, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Seattle, were taken care of by the union at a cost of $17,015.51 for the six months, December to June, according to Secy. Paul K. Mohr. The relief was partly from the union treasury and partly by voluntary surrender of certain days on the job by employed members.

Politician Hits College That Took John D's Millions

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., July 28.—Two hundred delegates to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Lake Geneva heard Assemblyman Wm. Soleman, a member of the Painters, denounce the University of Wisconsin for accepting a donation from the Rockefeller foundation. The foundation subsidizes education that is to its liking.

"Let wealth gain a foothold and wealth will expect something in return", Coleman said.

TELLS HOW UNION PAINTERS FOUGHT FOR CONDITIONS

But Union Failed to Protect Members

(By T. K.—Worker Correspondent)

STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—I am a Young Worker League member here in the sq-called prosperous town in Stamford and am employed as a painter with 19 others in a silk mills, situated on the Post Road on the boundary between Stamford and Sound Beach where approximately 600 workers are employed.

Seventy-five per cent of the help are girls and boys, mostly girls, their age ranging from 12 to 18 years.

I take this opportunity to write an article on the working conditions in an open shop where all sorts of young help are hired to keep the wages low.

The production at the factory is turning the raw silk into selling quality. The mills is divided into several sections, each divided into their respective departments, preparing the silk for the market.

Union Painter On Job

In regards to the reason for this writing, the following situation arose in the new section of the building where we painters (all union) are laboring.

The job is in the control of the owners of the place and the hiring is done thru the superintendent due to the job being day work.

The painting job for the old section of the building was given to a New Jersey contractor and the company experienced a heavy loss. Hence the day work job—all other trades on the premises under contract. It is a test by which the company means to experience in order to save money thinking the men will hustle if put under a strict and conservative foreman.

Slave Driver Foreman.

Unfortunately for the boys doing the painting the foreman secured his position by being the first man hired and was recommended to same by a store owner who handles paint supplies and an agent for the material used on the job.

While on the job two men were laid off for reasons unknown to any of us. We had our own reasons—reasons that would have shocked many in the building trades had the truth come out and the victims given a fair trial at the union meeting.

One of These Climbers.

Our own reasoning would have fired the present foreman who is rushing the job for fear he would lose his place and who is taking advantage of this fact—that only 20 months have passed since his admission as a journeyman from his class of apprentice.

A feeling of dislike arose amongst the painters upon learning who the foreman was and trouble came sooner than we predicted.

Shop Steward Idea.

During the idle minutes left from the half hour at noon we spoke of electing a "shop steward" to see that we were treated like human beings, namely, stopping five minutes ahead of time to wash, to see that water is brought to us for drinking purposes and to take care that any conflicts arising between the foreman and the men would be settled with as much discretion as allowed thru the union.

We finally had one elected, and accordingly on the day of his election, he blew his whistle, which he had purposely bought, and the men quit for the day.

Shop Steward Fired.

The following morning the newly-elected "steward" was notified that his services would no longer be required.

Upon investigation by the man in question he was duly told that he was overdoing his privilege as a union man, and had no business to broach a subject without consulting the officials concerning any problem of such nature. That closed the affair of the discharged men so far as the factory was concerned.

No Aid From Union.

At the union meeting the case was brought up and thru misunderstanding between the delegate representing the local union and the body as a whole, the case was settled very dishonestly.

Fortunately, the other man in question, together with the ex-"shop steward" are capable of securing a job elsewhere.

Canadian Labor Advocate Appears

VANCOUVER, B. C. —(FP)— The Canadian Labor Advocate is the new name of The Canadian Farmer-Labor Advocate, the progressive labor weekly published in Vancouver. It succeeded the British Columbia Federationist.

Banking Sharks Operate in Winnipeg

STEEL MILLS INSTALL NEW SKILL KILLERS

Wage Cuts Loom; Men Bought Like Cattle

By THOMAS,
(Worker-Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—While at the present time actual mill work is almost dead in the Homestead Steel works there is great activity in the repair sections. Old buildings are being torn down and replaced with new buildings, more modern and twice the size of the old ones. They have torn down two big machine shops and replaced them with one big shop with all the latest modern machinery which is claimed can be worked by unskilled laborers.

New machinery is installed in the rolling mills which will do away with practically all the men who are now straightening rails and changing the course of the steel from one roll to another. A new modern boiler house has been erected which will do away with fifty men.

Skill Useless, Job Gone, Wage Cut Coming.

At the same time all this work is being done, runners are being circulated that the mills are not paying their way, that wages are too high, also that there is too much competition from foreign countries.

The old, old story, but it is being circulated in all the "safety" meetings, and the workers should take it as a warning of something to come—which means there is going to be an attack on wages around this section soon.

I have something to say about the employment office. Having occasion to seek a new position as a laborer I visited the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company.

There were about two hundred seated around the benches when the chief labor foreman walks in, orders all men to stand up, he then walks around looks at every man, the same as a farmer would when he buys a horse or a cow, and finally picked on one big husky fellow. He then tells the others that one is all he needs today.

Bought Like Cattle.

It is time the workers organized to stop all this degredation of having to be picked and selected as tho they were animals. Let us workers of the steel industry again organize and become the fighting force we were a few years ago.

There is a very favorable sentiment for a union around here, but the leaders of the present union do not try to organize, they do not even put out leaflets. If something was done to try and organize I think the mass of workers would follow.

Strike Vote Wins Arbitration Issue Against Boston "L"

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—As the result of the overwhelming strike vote of the employes of the Boston elevated system the company officials have yielded the point the men demanded and agreed to arbitrate the wages dispute according to the system prevailing for 14 years. Judge Nelson P. Brown has been chosen as third arbitrator by James H. Vahey, union representative and Roland W. Boyden of the Boston Elevated Co.

The distinctive feature of the old arbitration method, retained by the company's back-down, is that the representatives of each side are chosen driectly by their respective bodies. The company had demanded a less representative system whereby the union's spokesman would be selected by the company from a list of five men nominated by the union, and vica versa. Until the strike vote the company stood pat and the state government was indifferent. After the strike vote the company spoke vaguely against compromise at first, but Governor Fuller became interested, admitted that the men were technically correct on the arbitration point, tho attempting to prejudice public opinion against their declaration for more wages.

The union demands wages be raised from 72 cents to 95 cents an hour; the company calling for a 7 cent per hour cut.

Trade Unions of Sweden Increase Membership 47,315

WASHINGTON, July 28.—According to a consular report just received at the end of 1924 the 34 unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Union of Sweden had a combined membership of 360,337 compared with 312,022 at the end of the preceding year, an increase of 47,315 or 15.1 per cent. Of the 34 unions 31 showed an increase and three a decrease.

The unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions of Finland had a combined membership of 47,312 at the end of 1924, an increase of 699 during the year.

ANTHRACITE MINE EMPLOYMENT CUT 72 PER CENT IN ONE YEAR; SPEEDED MEN MAKE BARE LIVING

WASHINGTON, July 28—The total number of wage earners in the 58 colleries of the Pennsylvania anthracite mine fields in October and November, 1914, was only 44,500 as compared with 157,743 in the same period of 1923. In other words there has been a reduction of 72 per cent of the number of workers in the anthracite mines in one year.

These and other startling figures are in a report on wages, hours, earnings and working conditions in the anthracite industry made by the bureaus of labor statistics and published in the Monthly Labor Review that has just been issued.

Statistics Conceal Deductions.

These statistics show that contract miners averaged only 10.8 days work in a half month period and earned $1.20 an hour for the actual time they spent in the mine or $143 for the time spent at the face. This is an increase of about $1.50 a day over 1922, with which year the comparisons are made in the report.

There were slight increases also in the pay of company miners and other classes of employes. But the miner's wage given above, is reduced by the charges for powder, fuses, caps, tools, hospital fee and rent deducted by the companies.

"The increase in average earnings," says the report, "is due in part to the September, 1923 increase of 10 per cent in wage rates, and in part apparently, as is usually the case with tonnage or piece workers, when the opportunity for work is less, to speeding up in 1924, resulting in greater production per man per hour than in 1922, and also to the inclusion of data for employes of 31 colleries in 1924 that were not included in the 1922 study.

"Company miners who are paid by the hour worked five-tenths of a day less, but 16 hours more, than contract miners and their half monthly pay checks averaged about $30 less than the contract miners. So with the consideration miners, they worked about 16 hours longer, but at the end of two weeks received nearly $20 less.

The report shows 34,111 underground employes and 10,380 surface employes, and of the former, 11,778 were contract miners, 961 consideration miners and 1735 company miners.

Report Slides Over Explosive Charges

Concerning the contract miners the report says: "Based on time at the face, 23 per cent earned less than $1 an hour, but based on time in the colliery, 33 per cent earned less than $1 per hour." Based on the same formula, the report shows that 99 per cent earned less than $3 an hour. By far the largest number of contract miner's laborers averaged between 80 cents and $1 an hour. The cost of explosives and other labor are paid from the miners' gross earnings, the report says, but it makes no attempt to compare those expenses in 1924 with previous years.

SURVEY SHOWS PART TIME WORK IN MANY PLANTS

Employment in the Coal Mines Shows Decrease

WASHINGTON—(FP)—An analysis of industrial employment during the month of June that has just been made by the United States employment service discloses part-time operations in many plants. The heat wave that swept the country is said to have been one of the contributing causes as well as the fact that at the end of June in many industries, a few days to two weeks are set aside for inventory and repairs to plant, causing a curtailment of the operating force.

The major indusries reporting part-time operations and slightly curtailed employment during the past month were the textile mills which showed reduced working forces as compared with May; shoe factories in the New England states; and steel plants. Employment in the coal mines, except in West Virginia, showed a further decrease in June.

Road construction is increasing and large building operations and municipal improvements are under way. The feature of the month, according to the analysis was the increased demand for farm help.

Textile Mills Slow Up.

At the same time the department of agriculture issues a survey of farm population which shows that on January 1, 1925, there were approximate 109,000 fewer hired farm laborers than on January 1, 1924. On January 1, 1924 there were 3,194,000 farm laborers and on the same date in 1925 there were 3,085,000.

More to and From Farms.

These figures apply to farm laborers who reside on farms at least 30 days. They do not take into account the casual farm laborers. The movement of laborers from farms to cities in 1924 is estimated to have been 461,000, while the movement in the opposite direction is estimated at 352,000.

Of the gross movement from farm to city 22.2 per cent were laborers and of the gross movement in the other direction 25.2 per cent were hired laborers.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

SMALL CROWD TO HEAR BIG FAKER BLOW HIS HORN

By Helm Voll, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. July 18. —(By Mail)—The meeting of Carpenters' Local 426, on July 17, was not well attended. Whether this was due to the hot weather, the mass meeting at Music-Arts Hall, or the fact John Horn, retiring secretary of the Central Labor Council, and now a member of the board of public works, was scheduled to speak, I am unable to say.

Horn began his talk by saying he was now granted the opportunity he had sought while the political campaign was on. "Time healed many wounds." He said he bought the Times every Sunday and in one issue were figures to show the union membership had decreased. Those figures he had found were of 1923 and not 1925. The membership had constantly increased, he said, and there were now fully 50,000 trade unionists in Los Angeles.

After he left a motion was passed to find out on what terms we could reaffiliate with the C. L. C.

The Main Objection

The principal objection to reaffiliating with the C. L. C., was, that it did not live up to the constitution of the A. F. of L. which says in effect that number of delegates shall be based upon membership, instead of not more than 3 delegates from each local, as is the rule in the C. L. C. This is detrimental to the best interests of the carpenters who have the largest membership.

Another thing called attention to, was that the local had $2,000 invested in the Labor Press, the rival of the Citizen, organ of the C. L. C. Some kind of agreement should be made, it was pointed out, to protect the union against a financial loss.

GIBSON PICKETS BRING ACTION AGAINST FINK

Union machinists striking against wage cuts and the 9-hour day at the Gibson Spring Co. plant are on the trail of undercover men in the Chicago local who are trying to sap strike morale.

Business Agent J. J. Uhlman is bringing charges against Michael Ward before the union trial board and will ask for expulsion and a $1,000 fine. Ward's alleged stunt was in pretending to be strong for the union but saying that it was no use holding out against the company which is a new adherent of the open shop Natl. Metal Trades Assn.

IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN GROWING IN INDUSTRIES

Wages Received by Them Are Pretty Low

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Growing importance of women in the trade union movement is emphasized in a New York department of labor report on wages and hours of organized women in the state. The report is based on an investigation covering 39,893 women members of trade unions in 11 cities.

The highest union wages paid to women were for machine operators and proofreaders in the newspaper printing industry in New York City. Day jobs paid $60 and night work $63 for a 45-hour week.

The lowest rate shown is for waitresses in Schenectady amounting to $10 a week, supplemented by meals and some tips. Other low rates are $13 a week paid joggers in the book and job printing trade of Elmira; $14 to hand sewers and pasters of leather pocketbooks in New York City and $15 a week to embroidery shuttlers in the women's garment industry of New York City.

The highest and lowest full-time union weekly wages paid women are shown by industries as follows:

N. Y. Union Women Workers	Highest	Lowest	Hours per Wk.
Garment	$55.00	$15.00	44
Hats and caps	50.00	27.00	44
Fur and leather	35.00	14.00	44
Metal trades	19.20	16.80	48
Book printing	53.00	13.00	44
Newspaper	60.00	43.00	48
Knit goods	30.00	16.56	44
Silk	39.60	32.56	44
Theaters	54.50	16.00	—
Upholstery	36.75	32.00	44
Hotels, restaurants	20.00*	10.00*	54

*plus meals and tips

Practically all industries paying union wages to women pay for regular overtime at time and one-half rates. Makers of children's dresses, bathrobes and housedresses in New York City get doubletime for all overtime as do women in union upholstery firms. In Rochester waitresses get approximately doubletime for all overtime. In Schenectady they get only straight time for extra hours.

In the women's garment and hat and cap industries no Sunday or holiday work is permitted. Elsewhere the overtime rate is generally doubletime.

For the same industry the rates are much lower in the smaller cities than in New York City. Thus bindery women get from $25.50 to $40 a week in the union shops of New York City, compared with $21 in Albany, $18.50 in Buffalo, $13 to $18.50 in Elmira and $20 in Niagara Falls and Rochester. Gold layers get $27.50 in New York City and $21 in Albany. Platen press feeders in book and job printing get $29 in New York, $16 in Buffalo, $22 in Rochester and in Syracuse. Finishers in knit goods mills get $22.50 in New York and $16.50 outside.

The rates shown are for work paid on an hourly basis. Combining all cities it was found that 14 per cent of the women worked piecework and the remainder timework. Piecework predominates in the upstate cities.

LOST! $2,000,000 IN CUSTODY OF FRANK FARRINGTON! FINDER RETURN TO ILLINOIS MINERS

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee)
(Article V.)

Everyone in the miners' union remembers the $2,000,000 assessment for our brothers in the Herrin strip-mine case, where our brothers were on trial for their lives, against organized capital. Every miner gave cheerfully all he could and many gave who could not afford to give, but they were willing to suffer deprivation for the defense of the Herrin heroes, that the position of the Illinois miners once and for all would be made clear to the world, that the Illinois miners would not permit their union to be wrecked by any organization of capital, or any other kind, irrespective of the consequences to themselves.

Hiding in Springfield.

When the men of Herrin and surrounding country were lined up in that bitter struggle to protect their jobs, to feed their wives and families, was Frank Farrington down there as their leader, and adviser?

No. Nothing of the kind! That kind of work is far too dangerous for the Illinois faker, he was sitting in his expensive quarters in Springfield far away from the turmoil and strife, like the "good leader" he is—not!

The coal diggers, in spite of the coward, finally won their battle, both at the bloody strip-mine, and in the capitalist court. When the smoke of the battle had cleared away and "peace" reigned in that community, the miners began to wonder where the two million dollars went that Frank had collected for the strip-mine case. It had disappeared entirely, gobbled up, without any trace or discovery since by the rank and file of the Illinois miners.

Spurns Demand for Accounting.

The outraged coal diggers demanded to have an accounting, but Frank has consistently refused to do so, and no doubt will continue to deny that accounting until the progressive miners of the state force him to open up the books. While it may be true that publication of some expenses may not be wise policy, yet out of the $2,000,000 the miners were assessed, we were supposed to buy the Herrin strip-mine, but there is a standing reward to anyone who can discover any trace of the title deeds to that property. Many are asking, "If the mine belonged to us, why is there no account shown from it in the financial reports of the miners' union, as it is one of the few mines working in the state at the present time? And why is no mention made of the mine in the last financial report? Even the name is gone now from the records.

Another $100,000 Gone.

Since that time Farrington's office has loaned another $100,000 of the miners' money to the Lester strip-mine, and the miners are now asking who the hell owns this strip-mine anyway?

The correspondence between John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington in connection with the strip-mine, commencing tomorrow, will be an eye opener to those who have still any faith left in the union fakers. Keep your eye open for tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

RAIL UNIONS OF INDIA BATTLE OPEN SHOP OF BRITISH RULERS; ASK AID AGAINST PERSECUTION

By ART SHIELDS.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Sixty thousand railroad workers of northwestern India who have been battling four months against the North Western Railroad Co. that operates over a 1,200 mile territory from the Punjab to Bengal are appealing to the American labor movement to help them carry on the fight that means the life or death of their organization.

The appeal was transmitted by M. A. Kahn, general secretary of the northwestern railmen, to his fellow countryman, Salindra Ghose, secretary of the Friends of Freedom for India, with instructions to take what steps were necessary to put the case, with its desperate need, before the American labor unions at once, and Ghose says that a campaign will be gotten under way speedily.

Strike Against Open Shop.

Nothing so critical as the present strike has been seen in the rather brief history of the transport unions of India. Previous walkouts were smaller and more local in character. The strike started as a defensive measure when an organizer was discharged from a repair shop, and quickly spread over the territory.

A recital of conditions among Indian rail workers shows why they welcome organization. Hours are 12 per day for all the northwestern workers save some of the more highly skilled men and wages range from 8 annas—16 cents—to 3 ruppees—$1—per day. The lowest wages barely permit a worker to buy enough bread or rice for himself, on a slim ration basis, with nothing left over for family or extra personal expenses.

Political Persecution By British Government.

Not only are hours long and wages low but civil liberties appear to be at a lower minimum even than in the mining towns of West Virginia. Nationalist papers from India tell how the workers are housed in company huts and barracks within the railroad compounds under the tyrannical supervision of company police.

At present many of these miserable houses have been taken by a policy of evictions. Where the courts have not intervened the workers have been housed in hastily erected emergency homes on waste inads or lands loaned by sympathizers.

Fight to Finish.

The North Western Railroad is closely allied with the Imperial government which guarantees its five percent dividends and is showing its sympathy with the employers by persecuting the strikers. An official government communique from Simla warns the public that the strike is a movement of illiterate workers and will be resisted by the government to the finish.

On the other hand, the All India Railwaymen Unions' Federation with which the Northwestern strikers are affiliated sends out a call for solidarity and support which follows, in part:

Indian Labor Calls for Aid.

"The workers must bear in mind that the troubles prevailing among the North Western Railway workers today may be their troubles tomorrow, as the flat denial of any sort of negotiation strikes at the very root of trade unionism in India"

"The conditions of strikers and their families may be better imagined than described. Seventy-five men have already been (June 23) hauled up and are being tried in Criminal Courts at Sukkur, about 35 men have been arrested at Lahore and about a dozen at Krrachi.

"They require proper legal defence, and their families, including many thousands, require immediately monetary help. Some of them are anxious to go home but are stranded for want of train fares.

"The public and all the Unions should at once contribute their mite to the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation at its office at No. 72, Canning Street, Calcutta."

TWO WORKERS, DEPORTED FROM MOROCCO, JAILED UPON ENTERING FRANCE

BORDEAUX, France, July 28.—Alfred Schmidt and Hermann Oescher, arrived here from Morocco, having been expelled by the French on the charge that they "were Communists". They were arrested and thrown into jail on their arrival.

LONDON, July 28—Miners from the colleries around Durhan mobbed Dr. Welldon, dean of Durhan Cathedral, because of their resentment of recent statements made by the churchman about the threatened coal strike.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

BRYAN PASSES SHORTLY AFTER 'MONKEY' TRIAL

Commoner's Last Fight Was with a Fly

William Jennings Bryan is dead. The man who has appeared oftener on the front page than any other political figure in this country's history, passed away at the home of a friend in Chattanooga, Tennessee, shortly after the Scopes trial, where Bryan led the forces of superstition against science.

Bryan't last spectacular appearance in public life was a fitting climax to a life spent in exceeding windy platitudes and making money. He was nicknamed the "Commoner" because he pretended to be the man "of the people," as most any successful demagogue in a capitalist country must.

Killed a Fly

According to reliable reports, the last act of Bryan before he passed away was to kill a lower form of life in the shape of a fly. To the end he was the bitter foe of anything that was not in the market for real estate.

Bryan being a famous man will be buried in the Arlington National Cemetery. Millionaire distillers and beer barons may visit his tomb and lay wreaths on his grave. This will be no more ironical than the life story of the man who claimed to have made sacrifices for the people.

Democratic leaders, while outwardly shedding tears over Bryan death, inwardly thank their stars. Lately Bryan has made a nuisance of himself with his religious bunk. The practical catholic section of the democratic party, prefers to worship their religion at a distance. They have a well developed contempt for religions that take to the vacant lot. They also know that the more it is talked about the less people believe in it. They were very angry with Bryan for waking the sleeping Darwinian bull pup.

Would Be Ape Trial

Had Bryan lived, the next convention of the democratic party would be divided between those who felt that they had a kindship with other forms of life and those that believed they came from the old reliable rib. By that time the K. K. K. would be either dead or in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct, and Bryan would get on the front page during the whole convention which might last until the next century.

Altogether, worse things could happen to the democratic party than Bryan's death. With a quarrel between Dawes and Coolidge looming, the democrats feel that a nomination for the presidency in 1928 will not be as much of an insult as it was in 1924.

Bryan was born in Salem, Illinois, in 1860. He was nominated for the presidency on the democratic ticket in 1896, after he delivered his famous "cross of gold" speech. He was nominated for the same office twice more but he never landed. The voters mistook eloquence for knowledge. They were afraid he was too intelligent. Had he waited until after the Scopes trial, he might have pulled thru.

Nominated Wilson

He nominated Wilson at the Baltimore convention in 1912 and served as secretary of state in Wilson's cabinet. He broke with Wilson over the submarine note to Germany. During late years he has devoted himself to the lucrative practice of selling real estate and defending the bible.

Bryan was very fond of money. He once figured in a case where he succeded in inducing a wealthy old Nebraskan to leave him his fortune estimated at nearly half a million dollars. Bryan wrote the will, bequeathing the estate to himself leaving to the widow of the deceased with the proverbial dime, instead of the legal one third. His greed resulted in the supreme court leaving Bryan without a sou. Since then, Bryan went after the dough at Chautagua courses and in other ways. He died a rich man.

Lithuanian Women to Hold Convention in New York, Oct. 14

The Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, an organization of Lithuanian working class women which carries on fraternal, benevolent, educational and similar activity, is to hold a national convention in New York City on October 14. At a district convention held in Carpenters Hall, Springfield, Ill., Nellie Malonius, an active member of the Young Workers League, was elected in a field of three candidates. Nell Katulis, of Chicago, reported the convention for the "Vilnis", organ of the Lithuanian Section of the Workers Party, and addressed the convention, telling about the work done by the organization in and around Chicago, where she is an active member.

George Starkevich, of Springfield, also spoke, bringing the greetings of the A. L. D. T. S., the "Lithuanian Literary Society", whose thousands of members have rendered valuable service in many working class campaigns.

Write the story about your shop —Order a bundle to distribute

RUSSIA TODAY

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The preceeding instalments of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia told how well the Soviet government treats its counter-revolutionary political prisoners, and described the Soviet form of government. The preface and introduction told of the extent of the travels of the seven members of the delegation, who, visited not only the industrial centers, but took extended trips thru the agricultural regions. The last two instalments took up the question of Soviet finances, which is being continued today. The instalments will appear in the DAILY WORKER every day.

* * * *

The Budget of 1923-24 increased in its totals by half a milliard—an augmentation that can be compared with that of the Tsarist Budget of 20 years before, 1904, which was 2,738 million roubles, as compared with 2,235 million roubles in 1903. This increase in 1904 was the result of the Japanese War, but the augmentation in 1923-24 was partly the result of a return to normal conditions, partly of a revival of economic productivity. Thus the total of foreign trade rose in 1923-24 to half as much again; the internal trade total trebled; freights rose by half; the credit on free balance at the National Bank increased five times. The country consequently carried the increased burden without being checked in its growth.

Growth of Budget

It follows then that the Budgets are growing rapidly in their totals, and this process having now passed through the stage during which the Budget was restored to its normal form and function, a question may arise whether the growth is not greater than the growth of the national income justifies.

In comparing present with pre-war figures it must be remembered that the Empire included industrial districts of Poland and the Baltic States, from which large revenues were received. Various estimates calculate the national income at 50 pre-war roubles a head as compared with 101 pre-war roubles in 1913. This, with a population of 130 millions, gives 6.5 milliards, and a Budget of 1.4 milliards would, allowing for the difference in pre-war values, be equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the national income. This would not be an undue burden. Another estimate, that of Gosplan, puts the total of production in milliard roubles, as follows: 1913 at 18.2; 1922-23 at 10.7; 1923-24 at 12.1. On this basis the Budget revenues would be 18.9 per cent. of that value in 1913 and 13 per cent. in 1923-24. Another calculation shows that the increase of the Budget total by 200 millions had absorbed two-fifths of the increase of the national income. All this seems to compare well with pre-war conditions in Russia and present conditions abroad.

Budget Deficits

The progress made towards balancing the Budget may be summarized as follows:

In 1921 the deficit in proportion to the total revenues, both ordinary and extraordinary, was 86.9 per cent.; in 1921-22 it was 83.1 per cent.; in 1922-23 it was 40 per cent.; in 1923-24 it was 25.9 per cent.; and in 1924-25 it is estimated at less than 10 per cent. These figures show a remarkable financial recovery.

Ordinary and Extraordinary Budget

It will be observed that in the Budget for 1924-25 ordinary revenues cover ordinary expenditures, and there is on this basis no deficit at all. The extraordinar yexpenditure is represented by the financing of industry, agriculture, etc.—that is, investments by the State in State enterprises—and is covered by loans and profits on coinage (not on paper currency). This would seem to be business budgeting, provided the State enterprises are good investments for the national savings, as to which information will be found elsewhere.

Internal Loans

The substitution of credit operations for currency emissions as a means of balancing the Budget began in 1922-23. The first loans were for short terms and in kind—bread loans, sugar loans, etc. They were a transition from the levies in kind of War Communism to the long term money loans of today. The lists for the bread loans were closed early in 1924 and for the sugar loans soon after. These were followed by the First Lottery Loan to be taken up by workers and peasants, which produced some 48 millions, as much as then did all the taxes together, and of which about half was actually subscribed by wage-earners before the list was closed. At this time also a small floating debt arose from the renewal of short-term Treasury bills for the financing of the short-term Budgets.

The Budget of 1923-24 shows a deficit of 457 millions, which is covered to the amount of 195 millions, by currency emission, by 30 millions of foreign valuta, the proceeds of the sale of wheat, by 22 millions of sales of stores, and by 200 millions "credit operations."

The next series of loans were long-term loans floated in the course of 1924—the 8 per cent. Internal Gold Loan, the 6 per cent. Rural Lottery Loan, and the Second Lottery Loan, of which the first is to be taken up by industry and trade, the second by agriculture, the third by the well-to-do in the towns. The following figures show that the proportion of the 1923-24 deficit to be covered by credit operations—namely, 200 millions—had practically been provided by mid-summer, 1924. Since then the loans have been going off well, though it would be interesting to ascertain the proportions of purely voluntary subscriptions.

I. Budget of U. S. S.R.

Showing Distribution of Credits Among Federated Republics.
(Millions of Tchervonetz Roubles.)

ORDINARY—	Russia	Ukraine	Caucasia	Turcoman	Uzbeg.
Associated Departments	49.0	12.7	5.6	1.0	2.8
Unassociated Depts.	151.0	40.2	20.6	3.5	12.8
Reserves	4.7	2.9	—	.2	—
Subsidies	16.0	5.0	—	3.	—
Miscellaneous	9	—	—	—	—
Total	222.5	60.8	26.2	5.0	15.6
EXTRAORDINARY—					
Commercial Credits	3.5	1.2	—	—	—
Industry & Housing	3.6	1.0	—	—	—
Agriculture & Co-op.	26.5	8.0	—	—	—
Famine Relief	25.5	1.2	—	—	—
Electrification	.5	1.3	—	—	—
Red Army	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	.9	—	—	—	—
Total	283.0	73.5	26.2	5.0	15.6

II. Budgets of U. S. S. R. for 1923-24 and 1924-25

	Budget 1923-4. (Estimated.)	"Control" Budget 1924-5.	Budget 1924-5. (Approved.)
	(In Thousand Roubles)		
ORDINARY REVENUES—			
1. DIRECT TAXES.			
(a) Rural	186,575	250,000	250,000
(b) Industrial	51,311	66,000	66,000
(c) Income; Property	45,850	70,000	80,000
(d) Income from Leases	3,000	10,000	10,407
(e) Sucression	555	—	—
(f) Levy for Famine Relief	—	18,000	18,223
2. INDIRECT TAXES.	287,291	414,000	424,630
(a) Excise	213,718	301,500	374,000
(b) Customs	74,084	75,000	75,000
3. DUTIES.	287,802	376,500	449,000
(a) Stamps	50,922	72,000	75,000
(b) Others	7,132	—	13,059
	58,054	72,000	88,059
4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.	45,328	63,000	68,369
5. RAILWAYS	619,393	780,000	785,000
6. STATE ENTERPRISES.			
(a) Industries	45,781	50,000	61,495
(b) Commerce		18,000	22,339
(c) Banks	10,000	15,000	20,000
(d) Forests	42,991	60,000	60,154
(e) Mines			9,520
(f) Miscellaneous	9,395	12,000	12,658
	108,167	155,000	186,168
7. REIMURSEMENTS	19,520	16,510	19,750
8. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	7,970	4,388	4,267
Total	1,433,525	1,881,398	2,025,244
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—			
1. SALE OF STATE STORES	22,980	10,250	21,715
2. CREDIT OPERATIONS.			
(a) Lottery Loan II	40,000	40,000	30,000
(b) 8 per cent Gold Loan	27,000	30,000	30,000
(c) Peasants' Loan	48,500	50,000	50,000
(d) Other Loans	85,000	—	—
	200,500	120,000	110,000
3. SILVER AND COPPER CURRENCY	—	80,000	80,000
4. FOREIGN EXPORT VALUTA	30,800	—	—
5. TREASURY BILLS RENEWED	7,211	—	—
6. PAPER CURRENCY	195,600	—	—
	457,091	210,250	211,715
Grand Total	1,890,616	2,091,648	2,236,959

	Budget 1923-4. (Estimated.)	"Control" Budget 1924-5.	Budget 1924-5. (Approved.)
	(One Thousand Roubles)		
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—			
1. Union Departments and Establishments	124,502	112,408	123,662
Commissariat Industry and Trade	48,379	63,000	68,369
Commissariat, Transport	672,521	780,000	785,000
Commissariat, Army and Navy	361,448	378,000	378,000
	1,176,173	1,307,990	1,321,064
2. Federated Departments and Establishments	122,566	162,700	163,955
3. Non-Federated Departments and Establishments	168,163	202,000	243,200
4. Reserve Subsidies	81,957	95,000	107,278
5. Credit Operations	122,566	162,700	163,955
Total	1,673,361	1,880,098	1,959,159
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE:—			
1. Industry	85,610	59,650	71,948
2. Agriculture	61,779	40,000	61,700
3 Famine Relief	—	48,000	47,825
4. Unemployment	—	4,000	4,000
5. Communal Credits	2,000	5,000	26,500
6. Electrification and Housing	42,458	37,900	37,915
7. Financial Reform	—	—	10,000
8. Shipbuilding	—	5,000	5,000
9. Leningrad Flood Reconstruction	—	12,000	12,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	—	—
Co-operation	20,408	—	—
Karelian Republic	—	—	912
	217,255	211,550	277,800
Grand Total	1,890,616	2,091,648	2,236,959

(Signed)

S. G. SOKOLNIKOFF,
Commissar of Finance.
E. REINGOLD,
Director of Budget Department.

III. Budget Accounts for 1923-24

REVENUES COLLECTED

ORDINARY REVENUES—	Union	Far East District.	Trans-Caucasia.	Total.
	(In Thousand Rubles.)			
1. DIRECT TAXES.				
(a) Rural	153,674	3,706	1,420	158,800
(b) Industrial	63,808	1,655	2,856	68,319
(c) Income, Property	61,512	1,320	830	63,662
(d) Other Taxes	758	92	23	873
(e) Income	799	—	—	799
	280,551	6,773	5,129	292,453
2. INDIRECT TAXES.				
(a) Excise	224,792	5,937	11,281	242,010
(b) Customs	59,224	2,545	3,939	65,708
	284,016	8,482	15,226	307,718
3. DUTIES	61,663	2,253	2,301	66,117
4. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	41,520	2,228	1,950	45,698
5. RAILWAYS	581,985	15,593	32,851	630,429
6. STATE ENTERPRISES.				
(a) Industries	31,231	—	—	
(b) Commerce	12,193	222	159	55,088
(c) Banks	11,283	—	—	
(d) Forests	36,762	2,659	332	39,753
(e) Miscellaneous	3,283	2,438	457	6,178
	94,752	5,319	948	101,019
7. REIMBURSEMENTS	18,036	202	468	18,706
8. MISCELLANEOUS	10,419	342	345	11,111
Total	1,372,942	41,197	59,112	1,473,251
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—				
1. SALE OF STATE STORES	30,320	265	165	30,750
2. CREDIT OPERATIONS.				
(a) I. Lottery Loan	51,664	—	—	51,664
(b) II. Grain Loan	7,022	—	—	7,022
(c) Sugar	10,890	—	—	10,890
(d) Transport Certificates	23,750	—	—	23,750
(e) II. Lottery Loan	32,448	—	—	32,448
(f) 8 per cent Gold Loan.	25,594	—	—	25,594
(g) Peasants' Loan	39,811	—	—	39,811
	191,179			191,179
3. FOREIGN EXPORT VALUTA	26,260	—	—	26,260
4. PAPER CURRENCY	180,415	—	15,600	196,015
	428,174	265	15,765	444,204
Grand Total	1,801,116	41,462	74,877	1,917,455

CREDITS OPENED

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—	Union	Far East District	Trans-Caucasia	Total
		(In Thousand Roubles.)		
1 Union Departments and Establishments	111,471	4,574	4,440	120,485
2. Commissariat, Industry and Trade	44,731	2,250	2,329	49,310
3. Commissariat, Transport	631,653	21,176	22,802	675,631
4. Commissariat, Army	325,849	6,517	8,505	339,871
5. Commissariat, Navy	29,159	930	406	30,495
	1,142,863	34,447	38,482	1,215,792
6. Federated Departments	144,486	3,067	3,406	150,959
7. Non-Federated Departments	143,606	5,160	19,569	168,335
8. Reserve Funds	21,872	—	12,221	34,093
9. Treasury Operations	120,043	—	—	120,043
	1,572,870	42,674	73,678	1,689,222
EXERAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				
1. Industry	90,736	—	2,191	92,927
2. Agriculture	60,010	—	313	60,323
3. Co-operation	19,658	—	—	19,658
4. Communal credits	2,000	—	—	2,000
5. Housing, etc.	1,357	—	—	1,357
6. Electrification	46,248	—	—	46,248
7. Commerce — Industry and Trade, Working Capital	2,000	—	—	2,000
8. Commerce—Transport, Working Capital	3,000	—	—	3,000
	225,009	—	2,504	227,513
Grand Total	1,797,879	42,674	76,182	1,916,735

(Signed) E. REINGOLD,
Director of Budget Department.

Accuracy of Accounts

The State accountancy of the Union is on a very different footing to what it was under War Communism and during the first transition years to the New conomy Policy. The first Budgets were merely approximations and had little relation to the results subsequently realised. Thus the revenues which in 1922, were estimated at 1,707 millions pre-war roubles produced 794 millions. But if the annexed Table II. of Budget estimates for 1923-24 be compared with Table III.—the realized revenues and expenditures—it will be found that the Budget figures do now represent the facts. For the purpose of obtaining this information, the Delegation's experts were given access to confidential data in the Commissariat of Finance as here reproduced, and these, like other data in this chapter, can be substantiated generally if required. Though it is not easy to verify all details in the present state of statistical development of the competent departments.

(To be continued in next issue)

WARNS CHINA AGAINST U. S. HYPOCRISY

Reports Russ Warning Against Trickery

SHANGHAI, China, July 28—The Chinese press reports the receipt of cables from Moscow, wherein prominent Communists warn China against the trickery of the imperialists and advise China against accepting the American program for a conference supposed to consider revision of the unequal treaties in accordance with the imperialists' agreement at the Washington conference.

The message warns China that if it accepts the American proposals it is certain to be enslaved many years and the hypocrisy of the American and other imperialist powers will be shown when once China binds herself to accept the proposal and the tide of Chinese liberation movement is allowed to die down.

China is warned that even the proposed conference to revise the customs to give China more funds, is undertaken only because the imperialists think these funds will be used by the present Peking government now evidently controlled by foreign imperialist influence, only to suppress the liberation movement. Only cancellation of the treaties and the drawing up of new ones on the basis of complete national sovereignity can be regarded as a solution, China is advised.

Confiscate Property But Are Not Accused of Being Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, July 28—(FP)—A high powered automobile that has become identified with a well known Washington bootlegger, drew up today in front of the headquarters of the prohibition unit, and commissioner Haynes stepped out of it.

Many a time has that car been chased by federal prohibition agents over the roads or Maryland and Virginia. The last time that occurred, something went wrong with it and the car, its contents and driver were caught.

Now the prohibition commissioner has it under the ruling of the court that his unit may use captured cars. It is said that Commissioner Haynes has driven a different model car about every week since that ruling went into effect.

Who wouldn't be a prohibition commissioner?"

Not Sick, But Sore.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., July 28—Reports in circulation in Kansas City today that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, notorious explorer serving a sentence here for oil frauds in Texas, was seriously ill, were emphatically denied by prison officials here this afternoon. Dr. Cook, they said, was up and doing his daily work as usual. It is reported however, that the doc does not think it fair to have him in jail while A. B. Fall is at large.

Neutral Observer Sees Shanghai Strike

(Continue from Page 1)

city under Chinese government, the French settlement governed by them, and the International Settlement governed by a municipal council, composed of six British, two Americans and one Japanese. One of the Americans is chairman.

The strike is confined to the International Settlement because its police did the shooting, and to British and Japanese ships because the British are the largest and dominant element in the International Settlement and a British officer ordered the police to fire. Also it was the killing of a Chinese laborer in a Japanese mill that led students to make the speeches which caused the crowd to gather on the day of the shooting.

A Political General Strike.

The labor men of Shanghai are anxious to have the workers of the United States understand that this is not a fight between capital and labor but a patriotic movement, in which Chinese capital and labor are for the time being united for certain common purposes. It is a general strike, mainly for political ends. It is a protest against foreign injustice and oppression and an attempt to get justice and freedom.

The strike is conducted by the Amalgamated Union of Commerce, Labor and Education. The constituent bodies are the Federation of street Unions composed of some 10,000 small shopkeepers organized by streets; the General Labor Union of Shanghai, a federated body representing about 180,000 workers, about 92 per cent of whom are in the International settlement; the Shanghai Students' Union; the Chinese Students' Union, a national body. Each of these four organizations sends six delegates to a central executive committee which makes the general policy of the strike, but each of them is then responsible for conducting its own part of the undertaking.

The students are the active propaganda force. They brought the merchants in to begin with and they kept them from quitting at the end of the third week. They stopped all classes but insisted on staying in the colleges and schools, as their food had been paid for. They spend their time getting out printed matter, making speeches and collecting funds.

The Role of the Unions.

The labor unions have the most difficult and vital part of the job. Eighty per cent of their membership has joined since the strike began. But they expect to hold most of them afterwards unless extraordinary repression is adopted. Running a strike in Shanghai is about as difficult an undertaking as in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. No processions allowed, nor any meetings, not even on private property. Martial law is in force so that the Amalgamated Union Daily, which since the strike has replaced the Shanghai Workers Weekly, has to be printed in the Chinese city and can be circulated in the Settlement only secretly.

Nevertheless the workers have made the strike effective enough to compel the discussion of demands which would otherwise have been completely rejected and to lead international authorities to admit that they are keeping marines on shore duty not merely to protect life and property, but to break the strike—if they can. Strike leaders claim the following degree of success: Public utilities 50 per cent out, but not 50 per cent effective because the remaining workers are kept on duty by armed guards; street transportation 70 per cent out and effective; shipping (British and Japanese) 80 per cent; household servants 50 per cent; factories 95 per cent.

Terms of Settlement—and a Bill of Rights.

When the delegates of the Chinese government came to Shanghai to investigate and negotiate with representatives of the foreign powers, the Amalgamated executive committee submitted to them four conditions upon which the strike would be called off: rescinding martial law; withdrawal of foreign forces and disarmament of volunteers and police; release of all Chinese now in custody, restoration of schools and colleges, now closed as Bolshevik centers and occupied by American marines. They added a bill of rights with 13 demands, as the basis of negotiations after the strike was settled.

These had to do with pulshment, compensation, apology; rights of free speech and press, of organization and strike; labor regulations; Chinese representation in the government (they pay 80 per cent of the taxes) and in the high police offices; dropping certain proposed objectionable ordinances and stopping extension of roads into Chinese territory; permanent withdrawal of British and Japanese naval forces from the river; return of the mixed court in which Chinese are tried to its original form of a real joint court; and the abolition of extra-territoriality.

Chamber of Commerce Wavers.

The Shanghai chamber of commerce, composed of the big merchants and bankers, which did not enter the Amalgamated Unions, but did join the strike, had first submitted 13 demands which were supposed to represent all. But it turned out that they had changed some of the points.

They had dropped one or two demands dealing with international relations as being against the original treaties, and most significant of all they had omitted "the right to organize and to strike." Hence the students and workers acted again separately and carried the small shopkeepers with them. Here is the future line of cleavage when this fight against foreign control is over.

Merchants Lose Money—Wait to Quit.

The chamber of commerce announced the end of the merchant part of the strike at the end of the third week but had to withdraw it because the students and workers carried the street unions of shopkeepers and had public opinion with them.

The shops are putting up banners inscribed: "We must sleep on straw and live on bile so that we shall not forget this disgrace." The merchants have lost close to $1,000,000 net profit to date. This is a Chinese tactic of sympathy and sacrifice without corresponding inconvenience to their opponents.

Will Merchants Hold Out?

Now the chamber of commerce crowd want to switch to a concentrated tieup of British and Japanese shipping and a boycott of their goods. The latter is hard because it involves stocks now on hand. The shippng queston is easier because the Seamen's Union are good fighters. They brought the British to terms before in Hongkong to a degree without parallel since the Boston tea party and its results.

Now in Shanghai they have refused to accept strike funds supplied by public contribution. They say, "We have our savings. We can live on them for a while. Give money to the workers who haven't anything." The question is whether when the merchants re-open they will provide the funds for a sustained shipping strike and go thru with the economic boycott.

Split on Class Lines.

The tendency of the merchants is to bargain on the demands, seeking to get the vital points of their class interest, which are representation in the municipal council and joint control of the mixed court. It will take the students, of whose tongues and pens the merchants are afraid, to keep the workers from being sacrificed. Their leaders point out that this is a movement for the national emancipation of labor, to secure the right to free speech, the right to organize and bargain collectively.

For them this is the first vital point in the demands. Next they put the abolition of extra-territoriality, that is, the right of foreigners on Chinese soil to be exempt from the control of the Chinese government. After that they want the withdrawal of foreign forces forever—no more foreign gunboats stationed at Shanghai. The announced platform of their daily paper is: To oppose foreign oppression; to struggle for the national independence and liberty of China; to abrogate all unequal treaties; to restore to China all territory leased as settlements; to demand the withdrawal of foreign soldiers from China.

Appeals to American Labor.

The secretary of the strike committee sends this message to the workers of the United States in the name of the laborers of Shanghai:

"We are longing for help from the workers of the world, especially America and other similar countries. We want you to say something against the forces that are doing us injustice. We want you to speak out and say that such things should not be done to the workers of China or any other place. We want you to understand two points. First, we have no right to organize and to bargain collectively and no freedom of speech. Second, this movement to improve our condition of labor. It is not anti-foreign nor Bolshevik. It is labor for labor's sake.

"We want you to know the conditions in our shops. The working hours in mills and factories average over 12 a day. The wages average about $10 a month. (1 Chinese dollar, 50c). The lowest is 15 cents and the highest is $1 a day. The equipment for sanitation in our factories is so poor that the death rate is correspondingly high. The workers in our mills are very roughly treated.

"Under such conditions we naturally expect sympathy from the workers of other lands, especially from America. But now you even united against us with the other powers, sending your forces to suppress us."

Your Union Meeting

Fifth Wednesday, July 29, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine.
10	Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
21	Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
242	Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
1693	Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
1784	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597.
1922	Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
2507	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.
181	Coopers, 8901 Escanaba Ave.
3	Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St.
562	Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St.
4	Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St.
104	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street.
	Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
524	Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave.
375	Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 63rd St.
54	Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
5	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
	Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5448 S. Ashland Ave.
697	Railway Carmen, 5444 Wentworth
1340	Railway Carmen, 5445 Ashland Ave.
219	Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
73	Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
485	Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m.
753	Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St.
759	Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
769	Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street.
13046	Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St.
924	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St.

Note—Unless otherwise stated all

CALIFORNIA HAS GOOD HANDS OFF CHINA MEETINGS

PALO ALTO, Cal., July 28.—The meeting here for "Hands Off China" drew a good crowd, including some prominent residents, who were greatly horrified by the revelation of the terrible conditions of child labor in Shanghi. Good advance notices of the meeting had been obtained in the press, which also gave a fair review of the address, that is, as fair as can be expected for they twisted the speaker's reference to the projected now Washington conference as an endorsement, whereas it was just the opposite.

• • •

SAN JOSE, July 28.—This is one of the "deadest" cities of the state so far as working class activity is concerned. Yet it was possible to get a small group together to protest against the interference of this country in the affairs of China. DAILY WORKERS and Workers Monthlies were sold and the ground laid for future activity.

• • •

U. S. Flag Made in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—A local policeman tried to pull Tom Lewis off the soap box last Saturday night for not having an American flag as required by the ordinance. He was considerably taken back when Lewis drew out of his pocket such a flag and announced to the crowd that it was "Made in Japan". The meeting thereafter proceeded without further interference.

• • •

BERKELEY, July 28.—The demand that this country keep its hands out of the Chinese embroglio was raised beside the sacred portals of the University of California by Comrade Dolsen at Sather Gate in the first open-air meeting held in this city for the Chinese workers. The secretary of the Unionist Guild, W. Jowett, also spoke.

• • •

OAKLAND, July 28.—In Oakland a move was made by C. C. C. to organize a class of young speakers. A committee of one from each branch was elected to have charge of street meetings, Sunday evening hall meetings, which it is proposed to start, and the class work, under general supervision of the Educational Director, Vivian Wilkinson, Comrades Lewis and Dolson will train the class. Successful meetings continue at 10th and Broadway on Tuesday nights. It is intended to add other nights each week for the practice of the class and the scale of the DAILY WORKER.

• • •

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The San Francisco C. C. C. conducted the dance at 225 Valencia tonight and attracted a big crowd of both young and old. Discipline and duty were temporarily forgotten in the dizzy whirl to Frankl's union orchestra music. The Young Workers League give a dance August 1.

BUILDERS AT WORK

The British Report Is Becoming Unanimous

Everybody's Doing It.

The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, now being published serially in the DAILY WORKER, created a great stir in the world trade union movement. And every day more favorable reports are coming from labor bodies.

The official women's delegation of the British Trade unions has just returned making a most favorable report on Soviet Russia, calling for world trade union unity.

And now comes news that a Franco-Belgian delegation has also returned from a trip of investigation thruout Soviet Russia, with a most favorable report. This report, like the British one is soon to be published.

Above all this, the visit of Purcell to this country as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention is going to stir American labor on the question of World Trade Union Unity and recognition of Soviet Russia.

• • • •

Now Is the Time!

Never was there such a good time as the present to talk to the workers in your shop and local trade union on this question.

That you will get subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER we take for granted. That's the job of a Communist at all times. But now also is the time to get a bundle of the DAILY WORKER everytime you go to your union meeting. Now is the time to take a pocketful of copies of the DAILY WORKER to the shop. Let the workers see the truth about a workers government as written by an official body of British Labor.

Rush your order in today, tell us how many copies you want and on what days of the week you want them. This is a fine building job for a Communist Builder.

Our Readers' Views

A Good Word for Our Daily.

To the DAILY WORKER: Permit me to say a good word for your paper. To come home in the evening after several hours a day in the service of upper-crust capitalists it is a refreshing experience to glance over the DAILY WORKER, chase thru "As We See It", the editorials, special editorials and features.

What a contract to Brisbane's fake pro-labor sop, columns upon columns of rot devoted to crimes, legs and cheap graft squabbles, day in and day out.

And as for our dear liberals, in the face of potential Communism they hang between heaven and hell.

Keep hammering to the line as you have been doing.

PERTINAX.

Phila Jewish Branch Pays Tribute to Memory of Comrade John Lassen

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 28.—The Uptown Jewish Branch of Philadelphia expresses its deep sympathy with our Hungarian comrades on the death of Comrade John Lassen, one of the most devoted Communists, a leading figure in the Hungarian revolutionary movement and late editor of the Hungarian Communist Daily ELORE.

The life and revolutionary activity of Comrade John Lassen shall serve as an inspiration to all Communists. We honor the memory of one of our best proletarian fighters who has given his life for the cause.

UPTOWN JEWISH BRANCH,
W. P. of PHILADELPHIA.
Signed A. Ball, Secretary.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION

on Labor Day, September 7, at

STONY POINT

(The loveliest spot on the Hudson)

MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer MIRAMAR

(Cleanest, neatest boat in New York harbor)

Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions or $3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker-correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go, as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER thruout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club, which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!

SIGN AND MAIL
THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr.
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Branch.....

.....

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Re-union, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one or more of the following ways:

(Please check which you will try to do.)

( ) sell at least $6.00 worth of subscriptions
( ) secure at least $3.00 in donations
( ) help in office
( ) collect from news stands

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

LAND SHARKS OF CALIFORNIA GET HEARST AID

Publisher Has Some Land Himself

By FRAPEIESA.

LOS ANGELES, July 28. — Hearst papers everywhere are making the most of the "California earthquake" letter of their proprietor to Sir Joseph Duveen. The contents of the missive are clearly intended to deceive Easterners for the profit of boosters in this state. They minimize effects of the earthquake with great unction.

A Great Estate.

Some two years ago Hearst completed purchase of an estate near Santa Barbara. In Sir Joseph Duveen's England that domain would be such as a duke might possess with pride.

Hearst's acquisition followed the dashing of his dream of founding a line of landed aristocrats on his Babicora ranch in Mexico. The new constitution of the southern republic requires that that holding be subdivided for distribution among the Mexicans.

So, the newspaper magnate, convinced that California offers the best inducements to America's coming nobility, has settled in this state. His dukedom makes him a neighbor of the select hundred whose sway there is none to dispute in this section.

Valued Aid.

Since the earthquake shook down Santa Barbara, Hearst observed the desperate efforts of Southern California boom promoters to stem the slump. Realizing that, being slave-bonded to the bankers and their pals, this state depends on a constant inflow of Eastern capital and workers to avoid panic, he decided to contribute his mite of matter-of-fact bunk to the general fund.

Hundreds of letters, telegrams, etc., have been received by Hearst from fellow boomsters "congratulating him on his fair and frank letter which is expected to result in untold value to the state."

Some Bunk.

There is enough bunk in half of one paragraph in the letter to discredit the entire 1200 words of boost, to-wit: "Santa Barbara itself is near an earthquake fault. It is a small town of 30,000 inhabitants. Most of the buildings that collapsed were of [illegible] flimsy, seaside resort character. Twelve people were killed."

This would lead Easterners to believe that the earthquake fault is confined to Santa Barbara whereas the entire coast of California from San Diego to Eureka is just a subject to earthquakes as Santa Barbara. The entire Coast Range escarpment is an earthquake fault, a term which, as used by Hearst, would suit a California real estate agent very well for purposes of deception.

Some of the buildings demolished or so seriously damaged that they must be rebuilt were the most modern in the United States, especially the hotels, offices, etc. There was not a hotel or other important business structure that was not damaged beyond repair.

Few Deaths.

The reason why great mortality did not result from the schocks at Santa Barbara and San Francisco (19 years ago) was not given by Hearst, but here it is: In the former the earthquake occurred at 6:30 a. m. and in the latter at 5:50 a. m. Luckily few persons were on the streets at the time. If the disasters had occurred during business hours there would have been many more deaths.

Hearst regrets that there were any deaths. But why? His paper, the Los Angeles Examiner, gives Aimee MacPherson, the holy lady who operates the Angelus Temple in this city, unstinted free advertisement. As a healer of souls and bodies she should have been called to Santa Barbara to call the 12 dead back to life. That is strictly in her line. And then there would be no regrets whatever to express. All the boomsters could howl in unison and draw the coveted Easterners to Southern California and get their money.

USSR to Open New Air Line in Siberia Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Preparations are under way for the opening of a new Yakutsk-Irkutsk air line in Siberia, 1,770 miles, which will connect the Lena and Aldan gold fields with the Siberian railway at Irkutsk.

The three lines which were organized in the volunteer air fleet in 1923 now maintain regular communications between points on the trans-Siberian railway and remote republics in central Asia. During the first five months of the year 558 passengers were carried and the total air mileage was 84,686.

The volunteer fleet has been successful in cleaning out agricultural pests. Detachments of planes fly over infested districts spraying the insects with poison. Recently one detechment cleaned up a plague of locusts in the valley of the River Kuma, in the Caucasus.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY VERSION OF A POPULAR STYLE

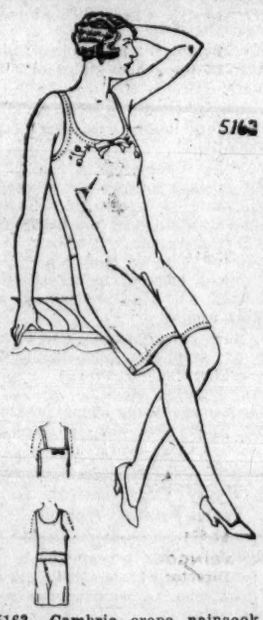
5173. Checked gingham combined with cotton crepe is here portrayed. This model is also attractive in tub silk with batiste or linen for the guimpe.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes; 4, 6, 8 a nd 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1⅜ yard of 36 inch material for the Jumper, and 1¼ yard for the Guimpe if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves the Guimpe will require 1 yard.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

A PRACTICAL UNDER GARMENT



5163. Cambric, crepe, nainsook, as well as silk and crepe de chine may be used for this design.

The pattern may be finished with shaped shoulder or camisole top. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material if made with shaped shoulders. If made with camisole top 2⅛ yards are required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WILLIAM F. DUNNE ..... Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB ..... Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

296 Advertising rates on application.

These Are Plain Words

The "Daily Metal Trades" published in Cleveland, Ohio, does not like the idea of employers regarding themselves to the extent of conferring with leaders of organized labor on matters affecting the running of their business. Why cannot employers recognize the fact that their business is for them to do with as they see fit, and hire or fire any worker they see fit, squawks this infuriated editor.

The wrath of the metal trades organ was aroused over an invitation extended to John L. Lewis by certain bituminous operators to sit in on a conference where difficulties other than wages questions would be ironed out. The operators knew what they were doing, and a less brainless tool of the employers than the editor who wrote the editorial spasm would agree that Lewis would not do the operators any harm.

What this editor has to say about union labor, however, expressed the iews of the leading capitalists of the country. It is, that the unions must be destroyed. After telling of the progress of the open shop in the mining fields of West Va., Kentucky, parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania he writes:

"The oldtime methods of 'closed door' negotiations are looked on askance, in dickering with labor unions, in these days of plain talk... Hundreds of coal mines are being operated successfully and profitably in the United States on an open shop basis."

That editorial was written in the city where a decision of the supreme court makes the union illegal in a public service corporation, such as a streetcar line. No doubt judges can be found to make similar decision with regard to the basic industry like the mining industry. The capitalists are out to smash the trade unions, weak tho they are now thru the negligence, inefficiency and treachery of the reactionaries. The employers are using every method they can avail themselves of for this purpose. They are rapidly destroying the miners union, thru development of the scab fields.

The operators are not afraid of Lewis. As long as he permits them to dig non-union coal in Kentucky, West Va. and other open shop regions, why should they not tickle his vanity by letting him in on their harmless confab? The only way the deterioration of trade unionism can be stopped is by action of the rank and file for the purpose of getting control of the unions, giving them a progressive program to fight the bosses and to break loose from the policy of cooperation with the employers which is fast turning the unions into auxiliaries of the companies. The company union differs only in name from labor organizations that follow the policy of collaborating with the boss in the runing of industry. As usual the boss gets all increased profits that flows from the speeding up, that this system introduces, while the workers get nothing but compliments.

The function of trades unionism is to fight the employers. When it drops that function, it has no excuse for existence. But trades unionism will not down. The workers will have their unions, and bigger and beter unions than now, despite the opposition of the employing class and the treachery of fake leaders.

William J. Bryan

The passing of William Jennings Bryan has unloosed a flood of eulogistic piffle which is usually the last resort of the capitalist babbitry whenever a goodly member of their company passes on to the happy hunting grounds. Bryan being a front page proposition during his political career, it is only proper that he should encumber it for two or three days after his death and give some usually ignored politicians the opportunity to slip by the city editors.

Of Bryan nothing much can be said except that he could deliver a speech well. The text was not of much consequence. It is doubtful if he ever developed a new idea or made an improvement on an old one. He did little to direct the current of American development. But he was an attractive fly on the wheel of American capitalist progress and sometimes like LaFollette, he tried to put on the brakes.

Bryan was the voice crying in the wilderness peopled by classes that are in trouble, but don't know exactly what is the matter with them. The big capitalist treat them rough. And they found in the democratic party for a while, the political arm that represented them in their struggle against the big fellows. From this section has come the assortment political nostrums represented by green backery, free silver, knownothingism, A. P. A.-ism and later still by ku kluxism. Bryan was on hand to lend his tongue to all those quack remedies.

Lately the democratic party has been crumbling. The big capitalists have gobbled up the north-eastern wing of it and the southern section took to religion and moonshine, having put over prohibition. Bryan became the philosopher of this latest stage in the degradation of the southern middle classes. He made a gospel out of their disease and appeared in the role of medicine man. It is quite likely that he was never happier than abont the time death called him away from his business.

Within a year three notable figures whom the working class of this country can well afford to lose have passed out of the picture. They are: Samuel Gompers, Robert M. LaFollette and William Jennings Bryan.

When Great Men Die

When great men die, things go on very much as usual. This is what happened on the stock market the day after William Jennings Bryan breathed his last:

> "Stocks of the motor, mercantile and specialties companies led an aggressive rally near the close. Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and many department stores continued their spectacular upward movement. Coca Cola made a new high at 135. International Harvester sold up 3 points at 120. Marland Oil broke thru its 1925 high record and sold up to 46½."

But, watch out for some flopping on the stock exchange if the anthracite miners in Pennsylvania go on strike. The moral is, that the wheels of industry don't stop moving when parasites return to the dust. But when workers refuse to work then do stop.

Victor Berger says there is no instance in history of a genius transmitting that gift to his progeny. Arthur Brisbane who believes his own father was a wizard, disagrees. We are inclined to believe that Victor's father was a genius and that Victor is nearer the truth than Arthur.

The Industrial Work of the Party

(Continued from page 1)

(a) Bringing the Membership into the Union.

The Party shall require all its proletarian members to join trade unions, using the sharpest disciplinary measures, if necessary, to bring this about. To facilitate this there shall be in each nucleus, branch, C. C. C., D. E. C., and other Party units specific comrades charged with the responsibility of supervising the trade union work of the Party in their respective spheres.

(b) Party Trade Union Fractions. While building and strengthening the unions, educating the rank and file, fighting the corrupt bureaucracy and the employers, the Communists must not fail to thoroly organize themselves to secure leadership over the trade union masses. This is to be accomplished thru Party fractions. At present the fractions in the trade unions are weak and inadequate. The Party must devote major attention to their extension and strengthening. The District Organizers shall be held directly responsible, in conjunction with the Industrial Department, for the building of the trade union fractions in the various industrial centers and unions.

(c) Trade Union Educational League. All units of the Workers Party shall give active support to the Trade Union Educational League, which unites the various elements comprising the left wing into a movement against the reactionaries in the unions and to transform the trade unions into organs of revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class. In the various localities where the party has local organizations, these shall be held responsible for the building up and maintenance of local groups of the league. The members of the party who are also members of trade unions shall be required to take an active part in the league, and to subscribe to the class struggle propaganda fund, which will be initiated by the league. Wherever groups exist the party fractions shall function within them as distinct organizations. Party members of the league shall resist the tendency, which arises from the pressure of the reactionaries and from the failure of some of our membership to distinguish between fraction and T. U. E. L. groups, to restrict the T. U. E. L. simply to Communists. Efforts must be made to extend and to bring non-party elements into the league and to broaden its field of activity. The party units must give active support to the coming national conference of the T. U. E. L. and strive to make it a real representative gathering of the left wing. Efforts shall be made to give the league more of a mass character and a definite organizational form by building up the body of subscribers to the class struggle propaganda fund and by the establishment of various forms of left wing trade union united front committees which are brought into the closest possible connection with the league.

(d) Stimulation and Support of the Progressive Bloc. The party must stimulate the development and support the unification of a progressive bloc in opposition to the reactionary bureaucrats. For this we must apply the principles of the united front. Every struggle of the workers either against the employers directly or against the bureaucrats, as well as all the vital issues of the left wing program, shall be utilized for the development of such united fronts against the reactionaries. Trade union elections shall be utilized to this end. There is a growing tendency for so-called progressive elements to develop opposition to the reactionary trade union bureaucrats and to put up candidates against them in the union elections. This tendency must be stimulated and developed by the Workers Party as one means of bringing masses of workers under its direct influence. In union elections, whether in local unions, central labor councils, or international unions, the Communists, where not strong enough to win with their own candidates, shall combine with the "progressives" and support joint candidatse upon a united front basis. The foundation for these united fronts in union elections shall be agreed upon minimum programs covering the more pressing problems, economic and political, confronting the unions. In such united fronts, however, the Communists shall run as Communists, and shall make this clear by special statements to the union membership outlining the party trade union program. The danger shall be carefully guarded against of allowing these united front movement to degenerate into opportunistic scrambles for office. An especially potent slogan for the building of a progressive bloc is the demand for world trade union unity, a slogan which has served as a strong rallying cry for all the progressive and revolutionary elements in the British trade union movement. Efforts must be made to link up the struggle of the progressive wing of the British movement with that of a progressive trade union bloc in this country in a general demand for world unity as proposed by the Comintern and the Profintern.

(e) Financing the Party Trade Union Work. To finance the party work in the trade unions, there shall be set aside 10 per cent of the income from dues of the national office of the Workers Party.

Organize the Unorganized.

TODAY in the United States there are four million workers organzied in the trade unions while fifteen million industrial workers and many more millions of agricultural and other workers are outside of the trade unions in the ranks of the unorganized. The campaign for the organization of the unorganized to be carried on within the existing unions, as well as for the formation of new unions where none exist, is a vital and necessary part of our trade union work. This issue shall be linked up closely with the economic demands of the workers.

It is exactly those workers in highly mechanized industries who because of the conditions under which they work will respond most readily to Communist influence who are in the ranks of the unorganized. The condition existing in the United States so far as the trade unions are concerned is to a considerable degree parallel to the conditions which existed in Great Britain a quarter of a century ago. There too a highly reactionary trade union bureaucracy was in control of the trade unions and opposed all progressive measures in the struggles against the employers. It was only with the advent of the "new unionism" which came into existence thru the organization of great masses of previously unorganized workers that the trade unions changed their policy and the labor party was formed and industrial unionism developed.

The organization of the millions of workers in such industries as the steel industry, the rubber industry, the automobile industry will bring into the American trade union movement new and more militant spirits and will greatly increase the influence of our party and aid materially in achieving our end of winning the organized masses for the revolutionary Communist struggle.

Shop Commitees.

THE party shall carry on an active campaign to organize shop committees in the industries generally. These shop committees shall be elected by all employes of a given industrial establishment irrespective of sex, color, nationality, skill, etc. The shop committees shall serve to unite all the workers in the various establishments, whether members of unions or not. The shop committees shall voice the demands of the workers and form the basis for common struggle against capitalism. The shop committees shall be utilized for the organization of the unorganized. One of the main tasks of the shop nuclei is the formation eventually of shop committees and the support of the shop committees in the organization of the unorganized into the trade unions.

Amalgamation.

THE campaign to consolidate the craft unions into industrial unions must be pushed with vigor. The amalgamation campaign must be more definitely concrete, however, in view of the bitter resistance it is meeting from the trade union bureaucracy. It must be more closely linked up with the workers' everyday struggles and identified definitely with their economic demands. The movement shall be intensified and extended by thus bringing it closer to the workers' immediate interests. The shop committees and shop nuclei shall, in their work, always keep in mind the necessity of amalgamating the trade unions into industrial unions.

International.

1. The reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor are using their influence to make the unions of Mexico, Central and South America, subservient to the program of American imperialism in the countries of the western hemisphere. The party must, thru its industrial department, establish contact with these unions and endeavor to win them away from the leadership of the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and for a militant fight against American imperialism in cooperation with the left bloc of the trade unions in this country.

2. The movement for world trade union unity initiated by the Russian unions in cooperation with the English trade unions which is endorsed by the Red International of labor unions offers a great opportunity for a campaign against the leadership in the American Federation of Labor. Even Amsterdam has been too "radical" for the Gompers machine. It is our task to familiarize the trade union movement of this country with the movement for world trade union unity and aid in the fight to have the American trade unions join in an international conference to unify the trade union movement of the world.

3. We shall also fight for the support of the Anglo-Russian committee, and for the affiliation of the various national unions to the International Federation in their respective industry.

4. **Canadian Autonomy.** The party shall support the movement of the Canadian unions for autonomy within the American trade unions. This autonomy shall take the form of the establishment of Canadian sections in all American unions having branches in Canada, these sections to be united in the Canadian trades and labor congress, and to have full right to declare strikes, to organize the masses, and to raise all necessary funds.

Party Policies for Trade Union Work.

STRIKES and Wage Movements. The party must take an active part in all strikes and other wage ments. It must have programs of demands for all such mass movements, and the Communists must fight for the leadership of these struggles. The wage cutting campaign of the employers must be met with a counter campaign of strikes.

Class Collaboration. The party must carry on a relentless warfare against the many schemes of class collaboration, such as labor banking, workers' insurance, B. & O. plans, etc., now being foisted on the workers by the reactionary bureaucrats. The organization of company unions and sham forms of industrial democracy has made great headway in American industry during recent years. The employers attempt to set up organizations under their control to prevent the workers from joining unions which will actually fight their class battles. These policies of class collaboration must be met by a militant fight for the policy of class struggle. The party must constantly expose the corruption and treachery of the reactionary bureaucracy. In the matter of labor banks, the policy shall be to fight against the establishment of new banks upon the present basis, and to demand that those now in existence be reorganized along cooperative lines.

Unemployment. In the unions the party shall carry on an active campaign against the menace of unemployment. It shall, where necessary, advocate and organize unemployment councils. It shall demand that the employers and the government provide work and funds amounting to full maintenance of the workers.

Work Among the Negroes. Negro workers are a growing factor in industry. The employers are using every effort to play them off against the white workers and vice versa and thereby to defeat both. The bureaucracy facilitates this scheme of the employers by setting up union restrictions against Negro workers. This tendency must be relentlessly combatted. The Workers Party must lead an active fight thruout the trade union movement to bring the Negroes into the unions and to secure for them equal rights and protection with white workers in the industries and in society generally. Where white unions refuse to accept Negroes, new unions of Negroes shall be formed.

Recognition of Soviet Russia. The party shall carry on an intensive campaign in the trade unions for the recognition of Soviet Russia, using as one means to this end the report of the British trade union delegation to Russia in abridged form.

Expulsions.—The party reiterates its anti-expulsion policy. Where expelled workers are few in numbers they shall remain in local T. U. E. L. groups. But, where they are numerous they shall be formed into unions of the expelled. Those expelled members shall endeavor to fight their way back into the old organizations. In the case of delegates expelled from Central Labor Councils, the policy shall be to insist upon their right to be seated by being reelected by their local union. This should be reinforced by securing support from the unions of the locality, and by formal appeals, backed by wide agitational movements, to the executive boards of the International unions involved, and with appeals taken to the conventions in case of unfavorable action.

Injunctions.—Whenever and where ever an injunction is issued by courts against strikers, depriving them of their rights, the party shall endeavor to arouse the strikers and the trade union movement in general to mass violation of the injunctions.

Independent Unions.—The party endorses the paragraphs relating to the I. W. W. and other independent unions adopted by the Third World Congress of the Red International labor unions providing for the calling of a conference of these unions, and contained in the program for the Trade Union Educational League outlined at the congress.

Communist Work Among Women in the U.S.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

RESOLUTION ON WORK AMONG WOMEN.

I.

THE work among women is an important phase of the party activity. This work has been neglected by our party since its organization. Only some local organizations such as New York, Boston, and Detroit have made a beginning in this respect, but there has been no centralized direction and definite plan of work on a national scale. These conditions must be changed. Our party must from now on take up this work systematically in order to establish Communist influence among the women workers and draw them into the general struggles of the workers.

2. Policy for Work Among Women in the Factories.

1. It must be our aim to establish in the factories where women are employed circles of working women for the discussion of the problem of their place of work and for the discussion of general problems of the working class. As these circles are developed in certain industrial sections they should be combined into conferences of delegates from the circles of that section and later on a city-wide scale.

2. These circles should also be the medium for expression of the social life of women workers and the means of providing educational opportunities. Thru the development of this form of their acttvities our party members working within them will be able to influence the social life and the education of the women workers and thus facilitate the work of political education of these workers.

3. Wherever the party has shop nuclei organized in factories where women are employed one member of the nucleus shall be charged with the responsibility of organizing such circles of women workers. In those sections where nuclei do not yet exist the party organ responsible for work among women shall appoint comrades working in factories where women are employed to take up this work.

5. The work among the women in the factories must be closely coordinated with the work among the women in the trade unions. For this purpose there should be appointed in the party trade union fractions in unions in which there are women workers a comrade charged with the work among the women trade union members, who must be in contact with the comrades conducting the work among women in the factories.

3. Work Among the Housewives.

1. Our party must also seek to organize circles of housewives for participation in and support of the struggles of the workers. These circles should be organized in all the working class sections of the cities.

2. The party units in the various sections of the cities shall appoint from among the party members a comrade specially charged with carrying on this work of organization of circles of housewives.

3. The housewives circles shall be combined thruout the sections of the city and on city-wide scale thru conferences of delegates from these bodies.

4. The housewives circles should carry on social and educational activities similar to those to be carried on by the circles in the factories. They must be drawn into close cooperation with the women circles in the factories thru the initiation of common campaigns and thru conferences in which the members of both circles participate as well as thru conferences of delegates from both forms of organization. This is particularly necessary in times of strike and other workers struggles.

5. The organizations of proletarian housewives which have been created thru the efforts of our party members, such as the United Council of Working Class Women in New York City, the Mothers League of Boston and Detroit Proletarian Women organizations should be made the basis for the development of our work in these cities.

4. Conferences of Working Women.

1. In order to unite the work of the women factory circles and the housewives circles, conferences of working class women shall be called.

2. These conferences shall be held periodically at least once a month, and shall discuss and act upon all problems arising out of the lives of the working women.

3. The "Conference of Working Women" shall consist of (a) women employed in shops, factories, stores, etc.; (b) Local trade unions consisting wholly or partly of working women; and (c) organizations of working class housewives.

4. These conferences shall elect Executive Committees to carry on the work between the meetings of the Conferences. These committees shall be known as "Committees of Working Women."

5. The following is to be the basis of the program of the "Conferences of Working Women."

a. To carry on an active campagin to unionize the working women.

b. To fight for equal pay for equal work.

c. To combat child labor.

d. To encourage and asist working women to become citizens of the United States.

e. To fight for government maintenance of working mothers for a specified period of time before and after childbirth.

f. To develop political consciousness and activity among working women.

g. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

h. To provide for the educational, cultural, and social needs of the working class housewives.

i. To render material and moral support to workers engaged in struggles against capitalists. (Relief in times of strikes, lockouts etc.)

j. To combat the high cost of living.

k. To fight for better housing facilities for the workers.

l. To fight for better sanitary, fire prevention, and educational facilities for working class quarters.

m. To fight for government maintenance of the school children of the workers.

n. To participate in all struggles of the workers jointly with other labor organizations.

6. These conferences shall be called in each locality by a special committee to be known as "The Provisional Committee of the Conference of Working Women." The Provisional Committee is to be made up of men and women engaged in or otherwise connected with the struggle of the working women.

7. Such provisional Committees shall be established immediately. Before calling the conference, a wide-spread agitation must be carried on among women in the shops, factories, stores, and in the unions popularizing the task of these conferences.

5. Party Organization for Work Among Women.

THE following organizational apparatus shall be established in the party at once to conduct the work among women:

1. In all leading committtees of the party such as the Central Executive Committee, District Executive Committees, City Executive Committtees, and after the party reorganization is affected, the Section Executive Committee and Sub Section Executive Committee, and at present in the present existing branches and shop nuclei, an individual member or sub committee shall be appointed as responsible head of the work among women. This sub committee or individual member shall be authorized to form a larger committee by drawing into the work other comrades, particularly women from the factories. The sub committee or individual member, however shall be responsible for conduct of the work to the leading committee making the appointment.

2. In order to keep before the party the necessity of systematically carrying on the work among women and in order that this work shall support and be in line with the general political policies of the party, the question of work among women should be placed on the agenda of the leading committees and regular reports on the progress of the work submitted. The Organization Committee of the C. E. C. shall also place the question on its agenda and once each three months at least it should come before the C. E. C.

3. Whenever the party initiates a campaign the instructions sent to the party units shall contain a special section instructing the party units how to apply this campaign to the work among the working women so that the women are drawn into all the general campaigns of the party.

4. The first step in putting this program into effect shall be the calling in each city of city conferences to consist of all the members of the branch and nuclei sub committee on Women Work and also the women committees from the trade union fractions. These conferences shall be made thoroly familiar with the program and mobilized to carry it out in the following manner. Similar conferences shall be held from time to time and at a later stage of development of the work it may be possible to hold these conferences on a larger scale.

5. At all times the party members in the non partisan organizations must form Communist fractions and work under the direction of the party sub-committee on Women Work in their respective localities.

6. Press and Literature.

1. The party should publish literature making especial appeal to working women and the party press should from time to time carry articles dealing with current political questions from the same angle.